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Fruit

Situation and Outlook Report

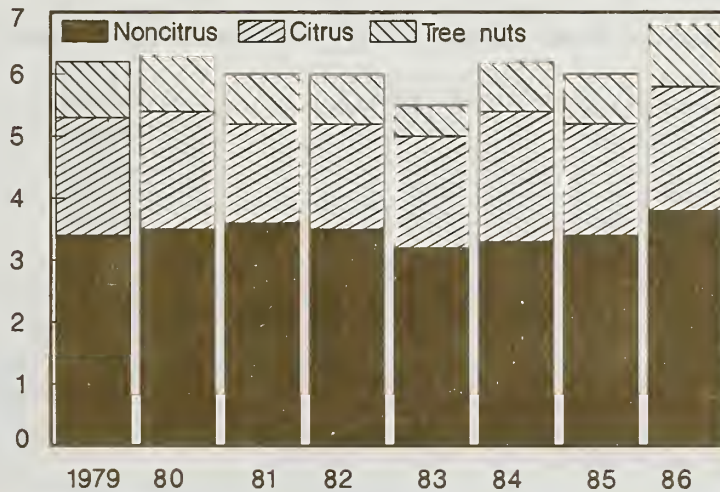
FRUIT SITUATION
AND OUTLOOK REPORT

DEC 21 1987

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Value of U.S. Fruit and Tree Nuts Production

\$ billion



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SUMMARY

The first forecast of 1987/88 U.S. citrus production (excluding grapefruit in California's "other areas") is 11.8 million tons, down fractionally from 1986/87 but 9 percent above 1985/86. However, the crop is sharply below the 16.5-million-ton record set in 1979/80 before freezes hit Florida and Texas. Larger orange and grapefruit crops are expected to be partially offset by smaller lemon and tangerine crops. The Temple and tangelo harvests are estimated to be unchanged.

The total U.S. orange crop is forecast at 183 million boxes, 1 percent above 1986/87 and 4 percent higher than 1985/86. Orange prices have been significantly above a year ago. Prices are expected to fall through mid-winter as supplies rise seasonally, but sharply reduced California navel orange production probably will keep fresh orange prices above a year ago. In addition, strong prices for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) will bring up prices for Florida processing oranges.

The 1987/88 U.S. grapefruit crop (excluding production in California's "other areas") is forecast at 60.4 million boxes, 4 percent above the previous season and 14 percent higher than 1985/86. Orchards continue to recover from freeze damage in the early 1980's, with the Florida crop projected slightly larger, while the Texas crop is expected to be well above last season. Output is likely to remain unchanged in California desert areas and decline moderately in Arizona.

F.o.b. prices for Florida grapefruit were strong when the season opened in mid-October, but are expected to fall as the season progresses. Domestic demand for fresh grapefruit is likely to be stable, given the current slow growth in disposable personal incomes, but the weak U.S. dollar is expected to boost exports. Movement of most processed grapefruit products has been strong, which will stimulate processor demand. Therefore, grapefruit prices will remain firm, despite the moderately larger crop.

The 1987/88 Arizona-California lemon crop (tree crop available for harvest) is

forecast at 23.7 million boxes, 17 percent below last season, but 28 percent above the small crop utilized in 1985/86. Harvests in California and Arizona are expected to decline by 14 and 27 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. Early season f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons were well above year-earlier levels in response to reduced shipments. Prices will decline as the season progresses, but the season-average price may be well above last season in view of smaller supplies.

The larger Florida orange crop will result in increased FCOJ production in 1987/88 even though the juice yield is expected to be smaller. This season's juice yield is forecast at 1.46 gallons a box at 42.0 degree Brix, down from 1.51 a year earlier. FCOJ imports, mostly from Brazil, will remain large to support domestic demand. The 1987/88 output of FCOJ in Brazil is estimated at 276 million gallons (42 degree Brix), compared with 205 million a year earlier. However, with sharply reduced carryin stocks, the Brazilian FCOJ supply will be slightly more than in 1986/87. F.o.b. prices for Florida FCOJ had been steady until Brazilian exporters announced a price hike in October from \$1,275 to \$1,450 a metric ton, f.o.b., Santos. Florida processors raised f.o.b. prices from \$4.46 to \$4.76 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand) effective November 2. Movement of FCOJ has been sluggish and FCOJ prices are likely to remain at current levels through the winter, barring freezes in producing areas.

The 1987 noncitrus crop—including major tree fruits, grapes, and cranberries—is forecast at 13.7 million tons, up 12 percent from last year and 7 percent above 1985. Due largely to good spring weather and increased bearing acreage, larger crops are indicated for all fruit except cranberries and grapes. The apple crop is forecast to rise 22 percent from last year to a record high. A 13-percent larger pear crop is in prospect, with winter pear production up 8 percent. With larger supplies of fresh pears and apples this fall and winter, prices are likely to be lower than a year ago.

The outlook is mixed for processed noncitrus fruit. Although the major canned fruit pack is expected to be up this season,

depleted carryin stocks will cause several canned items to be in tight supply. Also, strong movement has bolstered prices for several types of canned fruit. If movement continues to pick up, tight supplies will keep prices firm. In contrast, ample supplies of frozen fruit and berries point to lower wholesale prices for some frozen items.

With a slightly larger raisin grape crop and increased demand, raisin production is expected to rise moderately above last season. Despite smaller carryin stocks (including 1986-crop raisins in the growers' reserve pool), supplies will be large. Because of the strong market for raisins and higher grape prices, California growers and a few major packers have agreed on a field price of

\$945 for Thompson Seedless raisins, up from \$885 a year ago, and the highest price since 1983. Dried prune supplies will be well above last year's small supplies. Nevertheless, opening prices for dried prunes were slightly to moderately above a year earlier, and may stay relatively firm because large-sized prunes will be in tight supply this year.

Supplies of most tree nuts will be much larger this season, as increased harvests are expected for all crops except pistachios. Domestic demand is expected to improve in view of lower prices, while export markets are likely to strengthen due to the weak dollar and large supplies. This year's ample supplies probably will pull down prices.

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The index of grower prices for fresh and processing fruit has averaged moderately above last year during the first three quarters this year. Prices continued to advance in October, up 6 percent from September and 7 percent from a year ago. Prices were higher than a year ago for lemons and oranges, but significantly lower for grapefruit. Prices were reported lower for apples, peaches, pears, and strawberries. Overall prices will fall seasonally because of increased supplies. However, this season's larger crops of apples and pears are likely to cause the grower price index to fall slightly below a year ago this fall and early winter.

Table 1.—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit, 1984-87

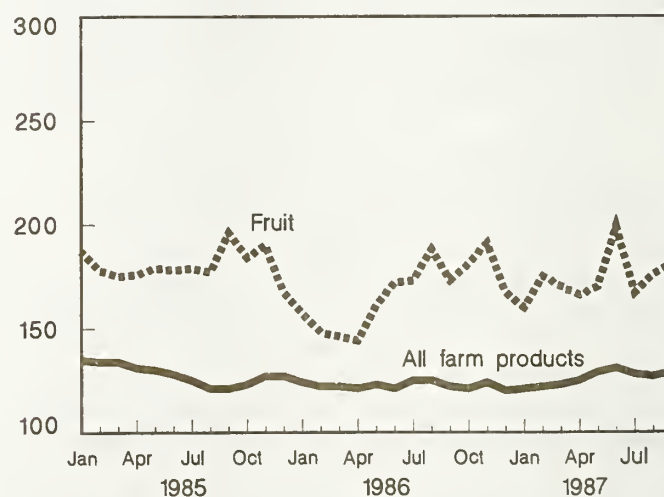
Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1977=100					
1984	202	142	170	255	239
1985	181	180	178	184	180
1986	167	150	159	178	180
1987		168	178	175	1/ 195

1/ October figure only.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA.

Prices Received by Producers for Fruit and All Farm Products

% of 1977



Marking the fourth consecutive monthly decline, the BLS September Index of Consumer Prices for fresh fruit fell slightly from August, but it was still 6.7 percent above a year ago. Through September, retail prices of fresh fruit have averaged 11 percent above a year ago. In September, apple and banana prices declined. With supplies of apples, pears, and citrus rising seasonally this fall and winter, retail prices are expected to decline further, but may average slightly above a year earlier in view of strong citrus prices and increased marketing costs.

Retail prices of processed fruit have been above a year ago since last February. The BLS

Fresh Fruit: BLS Consumer Price Index

% of 1967

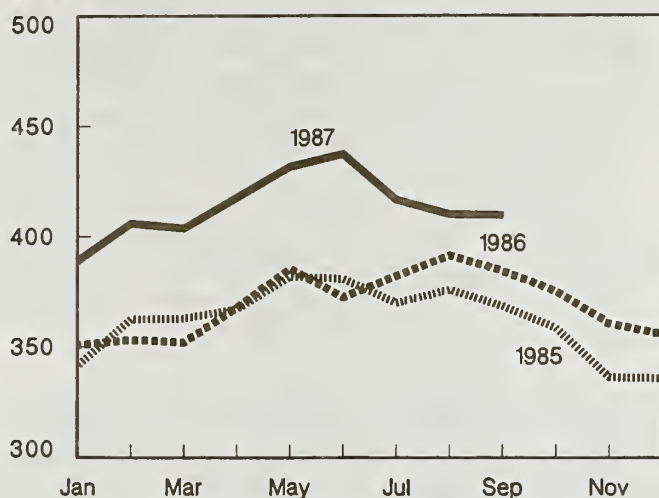


Table 2.--Annual and quarterly Consumer Price Indexes for fresh fruit, 1984-87

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1967=100					
1984	329	295	321	355	343
1985	362	356	377	372	344
1986	369	352	375	386	364
1987		400	429	412	

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

September Index of Consumer Prices for processed fruit advanced to 172.3 (December 1977=100), up 0.5 percent from August and 6.7 percent from a year earlier. Retail prices of canned and dried fruit averaged 3.0 percent above a year ago, while those of frozen fruit and juice were 7.6 percent higher.

With recent price hikes from canners, retail prices of canned fruit are expected to rise. Supplies of most canned fruit will remain tight and strong demand will keep prices firm. In contrast, frozen fruit prices are expected to weaken somewhat because of a sharply increased pack of strawberries and other berries. Cold storage stocks of most berries and peaches are well above year-earlier levels. Rising demand will keep raisin prices firm, while reduced supplies of larger sized dried prunes may keep prices relatively firm.

Table 3.--Annual and quarterly Producer Price Indexes for canned fruit, 1984-87

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1967=100					
1984	270	269	269	268	272
1985	278	278	279	280	273
1986	274	274	276	274	273
1987		280	280	284	

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Even with a larger pack of Florida FCOJ in prospect, f.o.b. prices recently have been raised to \$4.76 from \$4.46 a dozen 6-ounce cans following the price hike announced by Brazilian processors. Overall, retail prices of processed fruit are likely to continue to advance, probably more than the rate of inflation during 1988.

FRESH CITRUS

The first forecast of 1987/88 U.S. citrus production (excluding grapefruit in California's "other areas") is 11.8 million tons, down fractionally from 1986/87, but 9 percent from 1985/86. The crop is still sharply below the record production of 16.5 million tons in 1979/80. As of October 1, larger prospective orange and grapefruit crops were partially offset by smaller crops of lemons and tangerines. Crops of Temples and tangelos are estimated to remain unchanged. With strong demand from processors and export markets in prospect, fresh citrus prices are likely to remain firm, despite slightly increased production.

Oranges

Production Up Fractionally

The 1987/88 U.S. all orange crop is forecast at 183 million boxes (7.86 million tons), 1 percent above 1986/87 and 4 percent above the 1985/86 crop. However, it is still well below the record 11.8 million tons in 1979/80. The forecast for all Florida oranges is 130 million boxes, 9 percent above both last season's crop and 1985/86, and well above the freeze-damaged crop in 1984/85. Production

Table 4.—Citrus fruit: Production, 1985/86, 1986/87, and indicated 1987/88 1/

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Used		Indicated 1987/88	Used		Indicated 1987/88
	1985/86	1986/87		1985/86	1986/87	
	1,000 boxes 2/			1,000 short tons		
Oranges:						
Early, midseason, and Navel varieties 3/:						
California	33,000	34,500	26,000	1,238	1,294	975
Florida	64,200	65,800	72,000	2,889	2,961	3,240
Texas	200	500	850	9	22	36
Arizona	600	950	750	23	36	28
Total	98,000	101,750	99,600	4,159	4,313	4,279
Valencias:						
California	20,900	24,000	23,000	784	900	863
Florida	55,000	53,900	58,000	2,475	2,425	2,610
Texas	110	375	500	5	16	21
Arizona	1,700	2,200	2,300	64	83	86
Total	77,710	80,475	83,800	3,328	3,424	3,580
All oranges:						
California	53,900	58,500	49,000	2,022	2,194	1,838
Florida	119,200	119,700	130,000	5,364	5,386	5,850
Texas	310	875	1,350	14	38	57
Arizona	2,300	3,150	3,050	86	119	114
Total	175,710	182,225	183,400	7,487	7,737	7,859
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	46,750	49,800	51,000	1,987	2,116	2,168
Seedless	43,600	46,900	47,500	1,853	1,993	2,019
Pink	18,000	20,000	20,500	765	850	871
White	25,600	26,900	27,000	1,088	1,143	1,148
Other	3,150	2,900	3,500	134	123	149
Texas	220	1,925	3,100	9	77	124
Arizona	2,400	2,200	2,100	77	70	67
California	8,100	9,100	--	266	298	--
Desert Valleys	3,600	4,200	4,200	115	134	134
Other areas	4,500	4,900	(4)	151	164	(4)
Total	57,470	63,025	6/ 60,400	2,339	2,561	2,493
Lemons:						
California	15,100	2,1500	18,500	574	817	703
Arizona	3,250	7,100	5,200	123	270	198
Total	18,350	28,600	23,700	697	1,087	901
Tangelos:						
Florida	2,950	400	400	130	180	180
Tangerines:						
Florida 5/	1,950	2,340	2,200	93	111	105
Arizona	700	700	500	26	26	19
California	1,800	2,230	1,500	68	83	56
Total 5/	4,450	5,270	4,200	187	220	180
Temples:						
Florida	2,950	3,400	3,400	133	153	153
Total citrus	261,880	282,920	6/ 275,500	10,973	11,938	11,766

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit—California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67, lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95; and Temples 90 lbs. 3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. 4/ The first forecast for California grapefruit "other areas" will be as of April 1, 1987. 5/ Include honey tangerine beginning 1987/88 season. Estimates to previous seasons are revised to include the honey variety. 6/ Excludes California grapefruit in "other areas".

SOURCE: Crop Production, NASS, USDA.

of Florida early and mid-season varieties, at 72 million boxes, is 9 percent more than last season and 12 percent above the 1985/86 crop. Florida Valencia production is expected to total 58 million boxes, 8 percent above 1986/87 and 5 percent over 1985/86. However, total Florida orange production is not expected to reach the 1979/80 record of 207 million boxes for several years, reflecting the reduced bearing acreage. Although the freeze-damaged trees have gradually been replaced, it takes several years for orange trees to reach full bearing age.

California's 1987/88 all orange crop, forecast at 49 million boxes, is 16 percent smaller than last season and 15 percent below the 1982/83-1986/87 average. The navel crop is expected to total 26 million boxes, 25 percent less than 1986/87 because unusually hot weather during May and June caused excessive fruit drop, while the Valencia forecast, at 23 million boxes, is 4 percent lower. Arizona expects to harvest 3.05 million boxes, 3 percent less than last season but 33 percent above the 1985/86 crop. Texas continues to recover from the freeze damage in December 1983 with an estimated crop of 1.35 million boxes, compared with 875,000 boxes last season.

Strong Prices Expected

U.S. orange prices received by growers for the 1986/87 season averaged well above the previous season, reflecting strong demand. On-tree returns for all oranges, \$5.03 per box, were 18 percent above 1985/86 with higher prices reported for both fresh market and processing use. Lower prices were reported for Arizona and Texas oranges, but strong prices in Florida and California were more than offsetting.

On-tree returns for oranges for all sales in October rose sharply from September and a year ago. With seasonally increased supplies and lower prices of apples and pears, orange prices are expected to fall this winter. However, the sharply reduced California navel orange crop is likely to keep fresh prices above a year ago. The opening f.o.b. price for Florida fresh oranges in mid-October was quoted at \$12 a carton in the interior section, compared with \$10.84 a year ago. The price

hike for FCOJ will strengthen Florida processing orange prices.

Fresh Orange Exports Up

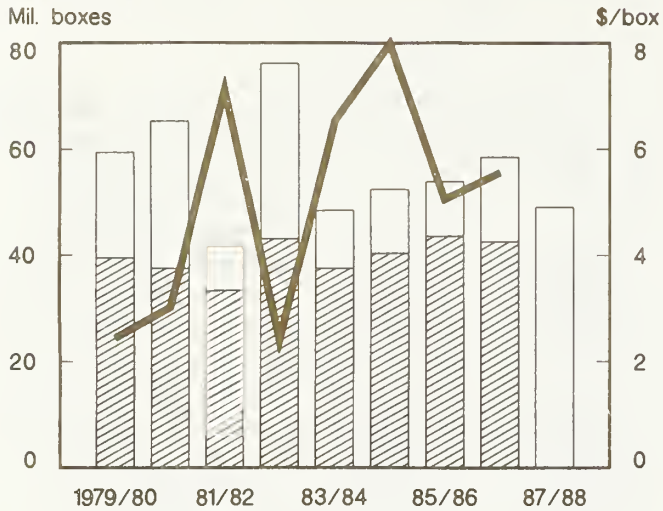
Overseas shipments of U.S. fresh oranges through August of the 1986/87 marketing year (November 1986-October 1987) were strong. Exports to offshore destinations totaled 263,577 metric tons, up 4 percent from the preceding season. Increased shipments were attributed to rising purchases from Japan and Western Europe. Nevertheless, because of reduced shipments to Hong Kong, exports to East Asia and the Pacific region fell slightly, accounting for 67 percent of all U.S. exports, compared with 70 percent a year ago. However, because of reduced shipments to Hong Kong, Japan became our leading customer. Exports to Japan will increase further because the Government of Japan announced a fresh orange import quota of 35,000 metric tons for the second half (October 1987-March 1988) of Japan's fiscal year 1987. This increase brings the total 1987-88 import quota of fresh oranges to 126,000 tons, up almost 10 percent from the previous year. Almost all Japanese fresh orange imports continue to come from the United States.

Increased exports can be attributed primarily to ample supplies of California export-grade oranges and the weak dollar. The smaller Japanese mandarin orange production and an increase in the annual import quota helped U.S. orange exports to Japan. Prospects for U.S. orange exports may not be as bright during the 1987/88 season, because supplies of California oranges are expected to be smaller and prices are likely to be strong.

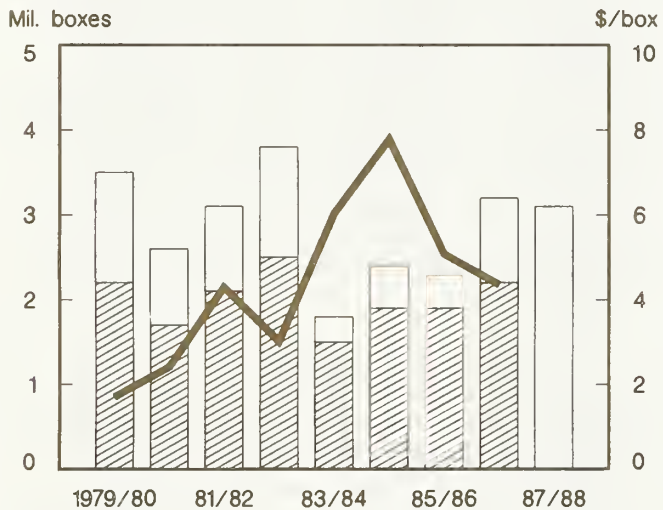
From November 1986 to August 1987, U.S. imports of fresh oranges were down 30 percent from a year earlier to 19,453 metric tons. Sharply decreased imports from Spain and Israel were chiefly responsible. Combined imports from these two countries fell 54 percent, accounting for 30 percent of the total, compared with 45 percent a year ago. On the other hand, imports from Mexico rose 18 percent. U.S. fresh orange imports may increase somewhat because of decreased fresh orange supplies from California.

Oranges: Production, Utilization, and Prices

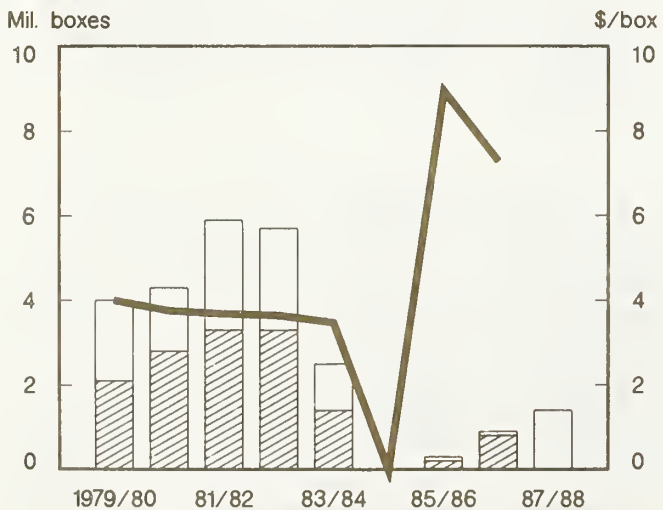
California



Arizona



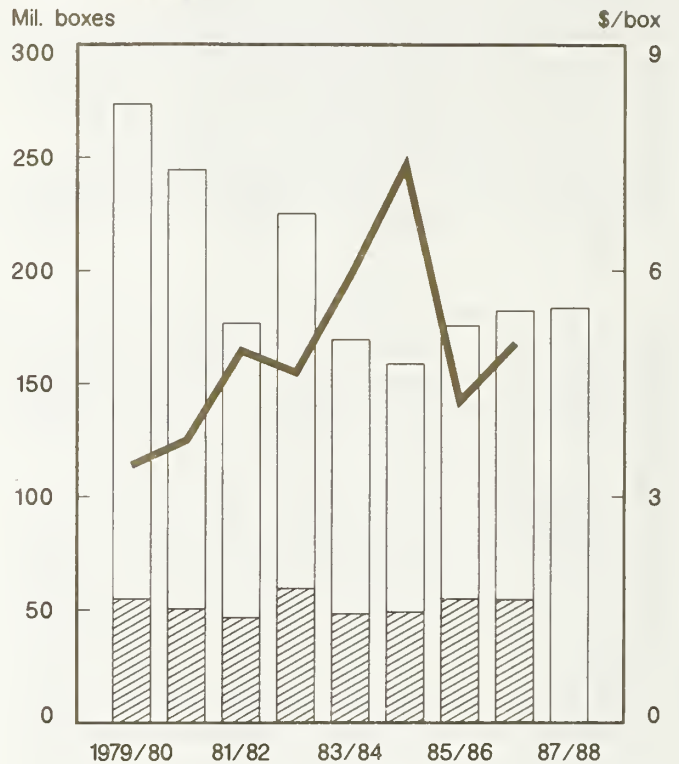
Texas



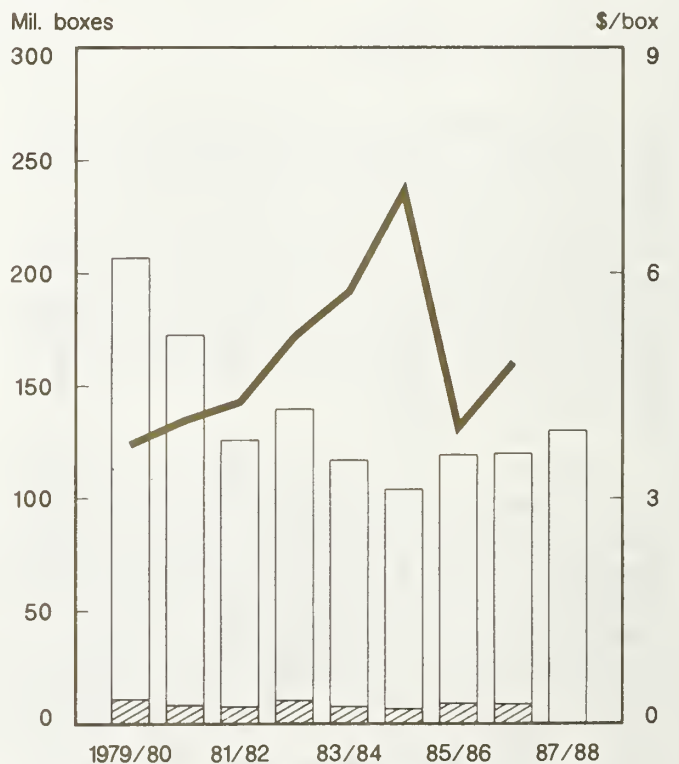
Year beginning October 1. *Production having value. Prices: on-tree returns. 1987/88 data as of October 1. Indication of total production.

Total*
 Processed
 Fresh
 Price

United States



Florida



Grapefruit

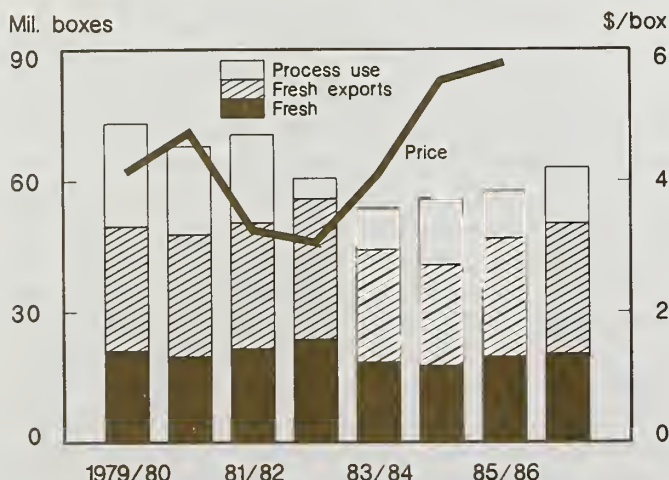
Moderately Larger Crop Likely

Prospects for the 1987/88 season, excluding California's "other areas," indicate a U.S. grapefruit crop of 60.4 million boxes, 4 percent above the previous season and 14 percent higher than in 1985/86. Florida's forecast is 51 million boxes, up 2 percent from the preceding season and 9 percent above the 1985/86 season. The California desert grapefruit forecast is 4.2 million boxes, the same as last season, while Arizona's grapefruit crop is forecast at 2.1 million boxes, down 5 percent. Production in Texas continues to recover from the December 1983 freeze with the 1987/88 forecast at 3.1 million boxes, compared with 1.93 million last season. The increase in Texas is entirely attributable to rising yields, because the 1987 acreage decreased to 18,500 from 19,110 in 1985. A recent Texas citrus tree inventory survey showed that a large number of grapefruit trees has been replanted since the December 1983 freeze. Thus, Texas stands to significantly increase production in the future.

Prices Likely To Remain Firm

Reflecting strong demand, U.S. grapefruit prices received by growers for 1986/87 averaged sharply above the previous season. On-tree returns for all grapefruit, \$5 a box, were 17 percent above 1985/86 with fresh sales up 8 percent and processing use 29 percent higher.

U.S. Grapefruit Production, Use, and Prices



Price: season-average packing house-door returns.
Season beginning September.

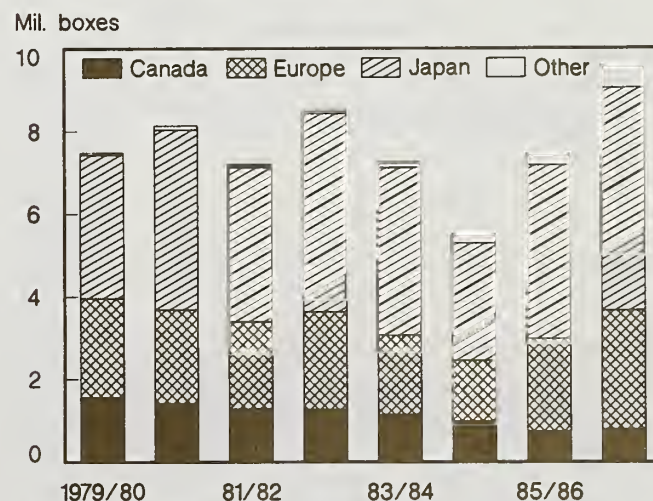
Opening prices for fresh grapefruit were strong, but prices are expected to fall with increased shipments. The f.o.b. price for pink grapefruit was quoted at \$12.90 per carton in Indian River in mid-October, compared with \$9.49 a year ago. Domestic demand for fresh grapefruit is likely to be stable because of slow growth in disposable personal income, but export markets are expected to stay strong with the weak U.S. dollar. Movement of most processed grapefruit products has been strong and consequently, processor demand will rise. Thus, even with a moderately larger crop, rising demand will keep grapefruit prices firm.

Following higher grower prices, retail prices of fresh grapefruit averaged 50 cents a pound for the first 9 months of 1987, up slightly from a year ago. As supplies increase seasonally, prices will decline this fall and winter, but they are expected to remain above a year earlier.

Export Prospects Favorable

U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit during 1986/87 totaled 347,316 metric tons, up 29 percent from the preceding season. Japan, the leading customer, boosted its purchases by 28 percent from a year ago. Consequently, shipments to East Asia and the Pacific region (mostly Japan), accounted for 62 percent of total exports, compared with 60 percent in 1985/86. The weak dollar and the Japanese agreement to accept Florida grapefruit from designated areas with ethylene dibromide (EDB) fumigation or grapefruit that has been

U.S. Exports of Fresh Grapefruit



Season beginning September.

cold treated have encouraged export sales. Shipments to the EC also increased significantly, with France--the leading EC customer--taking 33 percent more than the previous year and the Netherlands--the second largest customer--taking 10 percent more. Combined sales to these two countries accounted for 80 percent of total sales to the EC. Increased supplies and the weak dollar are likely to keep export markets strong.

Lemons

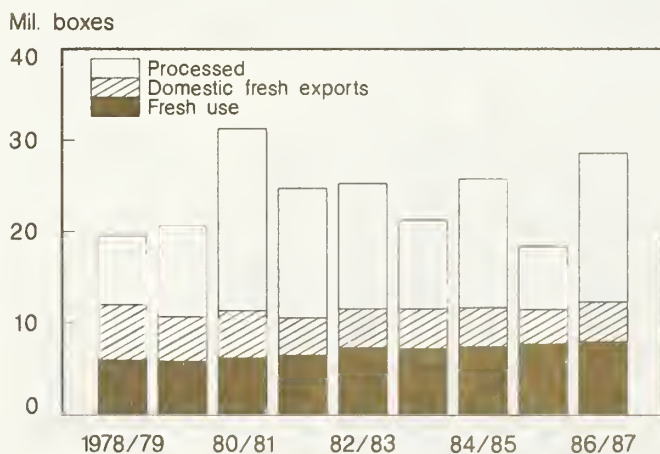
Significantly Lower Production

The 1987/88 Arizona-California lemon crop (tree crop available for harvest) is forecast at 23.7 million boxes, 17 percent below last season, but 29 percent above the small 1985/86 crop. California expects a crop of 18.5 million boxes, 14 percent lower than

last season, and 2 percent less than the 1982/83-1986/87 average. The Arizona crop, at 5.2 million boxes, is 27 percent less than the 1986/87 crop, but 3 percent more than the 1982/83-1986/87 average.

Because of the smaller crop, total movement through mid-October was well behind last season's pace. The decrease was primarily attributable to sharply reduced shipments to processors, while deliveries to the fresh market were 4 percent above a year ago. Export shipments were moderately below last year's levels. Early season f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons were well above year-earlier levels in response to reduced shipments. In mid-October, the f.o.b. price for fresh lemons was quoted at \$12.71 a carton, compared with \$8.68 a year ago. Lemon prices will decline as the season progresses, but the season-average price is expected to be well above last season in view of smaller supplies.

U.S. Lemon Production, Use, and Price



• Price: season-average packinghouse-door returns
Year beginning August.

Other Citrus Fruit

Tangelo Production Likely To Remain Unchanged

The 1987/88 Florida tangelo crop forecast is 4 million boxes, the same as last season, but 36 percent above the 1985/86 crop. The crop is still 38 percent below the record 6.4 million boxes in 1979/80. However, yield per acre is still rising as the bearing acreage steadily declined to 9,500 in 1985/86 from 17,300 in 1979/80. There have been some replantings after the freezes in the early 1980's.

More of the tangelo crop goes to processing outlets than to the fresh market. The significantly larger 1986/87 crop and strong demand from processors caused processing use to rise sharply to 67 percent of the crop, compared with 55 percent in 1985/86. In response to strong demand, on-tree returns for processing tangelos averaged \$2.63 a box in 1986/87, compared with \$2.12 in 1985/86. However, lower prices for fresh sales resulted in lower on-tree returns for all sales of \$3.64 a box, off 10 percent from the previous year. Prices may remain weak this season in view of larger supplies of Florida oranges.

Tangerine Crop Sharply Smaller

The U.S. all tangerine forecast is 4.2 million boxes, 20 percent below last season and 6 percent less than the 1985/86 harvest. This forecast includes all varieties of tangerines in Florida (Dancy, Robinson, and Honey), as well as production in California and Arizona. Production estimates shown for previous seasons have been revised for comparison purposes with the new crop forecast.

The Florida forecast, at 2.20 million boxes, is down 6 percent from 1986/87. The decrease is primarily caused by a steady decline in bearing acreage. The California tangerine forecast, at 1.5 million boxes, is 33 percent below last season and 17 percent less than 1985/86. The Arizona crop is estimated at 500,000 boxes, down 29 percent from past two seasons.

Last season, 71 percent of the tangerine crop was sold fresh, up slightly from 1985/86. Larger fresh shipments caused prices to drop, and fresh returns to decline 10 percent from 1985/86. However, higher grower returns for processing use were partially offsetting, resulting in average on-tree returns for 1986/87 tangerines of \$10.04 a box, down 6 percent from 1985/86.

Temple Production Forecast Remains Unchanged

Florida's Temple forecast is 3.4 million boxes for 1987/88, the same as last season's production but 15 percent larger than 1985/86. Higher yields probably account for the increase, as bearing acreage has steadily declined. Bearing acreage totaled 10,000 acres in 1985/86, compared with 21,900 in 1974/75. Because of the larger 1986/87 crop and strong demand from processors, processing use increased 15 percent in 1986/87 over the previous season, but the share of the crop for processing remained unchanged at 31 percent. Increased processing use strengthened grower prices to \$2.76 a box, up 61 percent from 1985/86. Higher prices for processing use more than offset weak fresh prices, causing on-tree returns for all sales to rise 15 percent.

PROCESSED CITRUS

Increased Use for Both Fresh and Processing

Because of the substantially larger crop and increased processing use of the California crop, 7.9 million tons of U.S. citrus fruit were used for processing in 1986/87, up 11 percent from 1985/86. Consequently, the proportion used for processing increased from 64.8 percent in 1985/86 to 66.2 percent in 1986/87. Increased processing use was recorded for all citrus except limes. Almost three-quarters of oranges were processed, along with 54 percent of the grapefruit and 57 percent of the lemons.

Despite the slightly larger Florida orange crop, Florida packers processed almost the same quantity of oranges as the 1985/86 season. As a result, the proportion of Florida oranges used for processing remained about the same at 92.5 percent. In contrast, California oranges used for processing increased 55 percent and the proportion of total shipments for processing use increased from 19 percent in 1985/86 to 27 percent in 1986/87. The increase in processing use partially reflects the difficulty of marketing large amounts of small oranges that were not well suited for fresh use. Sharply larger crops in Arizona and Texas also resulted in increased processing use, up 106 and 400 percent, respectively, even though the total quantities were very small.

A larger crop and rising demand for juice caused a moderately larger quantity of Florida grapefruit to be used for processing.

Table 5.—Oranges and grapefruit processed, Florida, 1984/85-1986/87

Crop and season	Frozen concentrates	Chilled juice	Other processed 1/	Total processed
1,000 boxes				
Oranges 2/:				
1984/85	86,112	14,903	1,907	102,922
1985/86	96,061	N.A.	N.A.	114,689
1987/88	96,182	N.A.	N.A.	116,791
Grapefruit:				
1984/85	22,996	1,065	4,951	29,012
1985/86	21,572	1,189	4,369	27,130
1986/87	24,143	1,267	3,452	28,862

1/ Includes cannery juice, blends, sections, and salads.
2/ Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus.
N.A.= data not available from industry sources.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits, NASS, USDA.

Consequently, the proportion of grapefruit for processing increased from 58 percent in 1985/86 to 60 percent in 1986/87. Likewise, the larger crop also contributed to increased sales of California grapefruit for both fresh and processing uses, but processing use accounted for 34 percent of total grapefruit utilization in 1986/87, up from 30 percent in 1985/86. With continued recovery from the December 1983 freeze, 1986/87 grapefruit production in Texas increased 9-fold from the previous season. Consequently, sales of grapefruit for processing use increased sharply.

A larger crop and reduced stocks of processed products contributed to the significantly increased utilization of lemons for processing. Almost 70 percent of the Arizona lemon crop was used for processing in 1986/87, compared with only 39 percent in 1985/86. Likewise, California lemons used for processing accounted for 53 percent of the 1986/87 crop, compared with 37 percent the preceding season. Overall, 57 percent of the 1986/87 U.S. lemon crop was used for processing, up from 37 percent from 1985/86.

Moderately Larger Carryover Stocks of FCOJ Expected

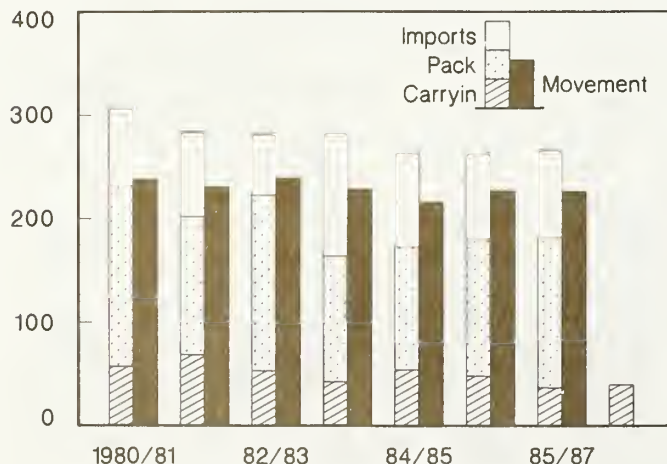
Because of the higher juice yield, Florida's 1986/87 production of FCOJ totaled 145 million gallons, up 10 percent from the previous season. Processors recovered 1.51 gallons of FCOJ per box at 42 degrees Brix, compared with 1.41 gallons in 1985/86. U.S. imports of FCOJ this season have been running

moderately above last year's pace. However, imports of FCOJ into Florida have been down slightly from a year ago. According to the Florida Citrus Processors Association, imports into the State (mostly from Brazil) totaled 62.2 million gallons (42 degrees Brix) through mid-October, down 2 percent from a year ago. Even with reduced carryin stocks, the 1986/87 Florida supply of FCOJ is likely to be above last year, assuming imports into Florida rise during the remainder of the season.

Higher prices and increased competition from chilled orange juice reprocessed from the imported FCOJ have weakened movement of Florida FCOJ. Through mid-October, movement of FCOJ totaled 188 million gallons, down 2 percent from a year earlier. The f.o.b. price for FCOJ has been steady at \$4.46 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand, Florida canneries) since the price hike last March. This compares with \$4.08 a year ago. However, Florida processors have announced that effective November 2, prices will rise to \$4.76 a dozen 6-ounce cans, following a price increase by Brazilian processors to \$1,450 a metric ton, f.o.b., Santos, Brazil, from \$1,275. Sluggish movement has resulted in stocks as of mid-October moderately above a year ago. It appears that carryover could approach 40 million gallons, compared with 37 million last season. If movement remains sluggish, FCOJ prices are likely to remain at current levels through the winter, barring a freeze in citrus areas.

Florida Supply and Movement of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice

Mil. gals.



1986/87 imports and movement estimated. 1987/88 estimated.

The larger Florida orange crop will result in increased output of FCOJ in 1987/88—approximately 151 million gallons, even with a lower juice yield. The 1987/88 juice yield is forecast at 1.46 gallons a box at 42.0 degrees Brix. However, even with the prospective larger pack and carryin stocks, the total FCOJ supply in 1987/88 will not be adequate to meet domestic demand. Consequently, imports (mostly from Brazil) will remain relatively large. The 1987/88 output of FCOJ in Brazil is currently estimated at 276 million gallons (42 degrees Brix), compared with 205 million in 1986/87. However, with sharply reduced carryin stocks, the Brazilian FCOJ supply in 1987/88 will be slightly more than in 1986/87.

Florida packers processed 28.9 million gallons of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice

(FCGJ) during 1986/87, up 19 percent from the preceding season. The increased pack and carryin stocks have pushed this season's FCGJ supply well above last season. Despite higher prices, movement has been strong, totaling 25 million gallons through mid-October, up 10 percent from a year earlier. The f.o.b. price for FCGJ has been steady at \$4.30 a dozen 6-ounce cans (private brand, Florida canneries) since the last hike in mid-April. This compares with \$4.05 a year earlier. The larger carryin stocks and pack more than offset the increased movement, pushing stocks in mid-October to substantially above a year ago.

With a larger crop, the total pack of FCGJ for 1987/88 is likely to increase, because of potentially rising demand. Thus, 1987/88 supplies are likely to be adequate to meet domestic demand. However, prices probably will rise despite adequate supplies if demand for both fresh fruit and processed grapefruit products remains strong.

Increased Pack of Chilled Citrus Juice Likely

To meet continued strong demand, Florida packers processed 361 million gallons of chilled orange juice (COJ) (including fresh fruit, single-strength reprocessed, and reconstituted FCOJ) this season, up 14 percent from 1985/86. Despite higher prices, movement was strong throughout the season. Rising demand, combined with a larger crop and relatively high juice yield, will result in another larger pack of COJ in Florida during 1987/88. In addition, more COJ will be packed outside of Florida with the large imports of Brazilian FCOJ. With strong demand and higher prices of FCOJ, prices of COJ are likely to advance.

Strong demand also caused Florida packers to process a substantially larger quantity of chilled grapefruit juice (CGJ), totaling 38 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), up 10 percent from 1985/86. Despite higher prices, movement was strong, up 12 percent from last season. Strong movement more than offset increased pack and carryin stocks, causing end-of-season stocks to drop 3 percent below the preceding season. Continued rising demand will keep prices strong even though a larger pack is expected.

Overall Canned Citrus Juice Down Slightly

The canned citrus juice pack in Florida showed a mixed performance in 1986/87, with a larger pack of orange juice and smaller packs for both grapefruit and blend juice. This pattern is the same as the previous year. Overall, a total pack of 17.6 million cases (24-2's) was reported, down 3 percent from 1985/86.

Florida's output of canned grapefruit juice continued its downward trend in 1986/87, reflecting changes in consumer preferences. A total of 9 million cases (24-2's) was packed, down 10 percent from 1985/86. The smaller pack more than offset increased carryin stocks, causing total supplies to decline moderately from last season. Because of higher prices and changes in consumer preference to FCGJ and CGJ, movement was sluggish. The f.o.b. price has been steady at \$10.65 per dozen 46-ounce cans (sweetened and unsweetened) since it was raised from \$10.15 in mid-April. This compares with \$10.15 a year earlier. Even with reduced supplies, decreased movement has resulted in larger carryover stocks at the end of 1986/87. Although the 1987/88 grapefruit crop is larger, sluggish movement and larger carryin stocks will probably prevent output of canned juice from rising during the 1987/88 season. F.o.b. price are not likely to strengthen appreciably unless prices for 1987/88 grapefruit stay strong.

Because of improved movement, Florida packers processed 8.1 million cases of canned orange juice (24-2's) in 1986/87, up 7 percent from 1985/86. The larger pack, combined with increased carryin stocks, caused the total supply to be moderately larger than 1985/86. Despite higher prices, movement was strong, up almost 8 percent. The f.o.b. price has been raised again to \$11.86 per dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength sweetened and unsweetened) effective November 2. This compares with \$10.75 a year ago. This increase in prices followed with the announcement of higher Brazilian FCOJ prices. The increased carryin stocks and pack more than offset strong movement, leaving carryover stocks substantially higher. Nevertheless, if movement remains strong, Florida packers may process more canned

orange juice in 1987/88. Prices are likely to remain steady after the current hike.

FRESH NONCITRUS

The 1987 noncitrus crop—including major tree fruits, grapes, and cranberries—is forecast at 13.7 million tons, up 12 percent from last season and 7 percent from 1985. Larger crops are indicated for all fruit except cranberries and grapes. Good spring weather and increased bearing acreage contributed to most of the increase. A record apple crop is forecast, up 22 percent from 1986. The pear crop is estimated to be 13 percent larger, with an 8-percent increase in winter pear production. As a result, supplies of fresh apples and pears will be larger this fall and winter, and prices are likely to be lower than a year ago.

Apples

Record Crop

The final forecast for the 1987 U.S. apple crop places production at a record 9.61 billion pounds, down 1 percent from the August 1 forecast, but 22 percent above last year's production and 9 percent above the 1980 record of 8.82 billion pounds. Good weather in all regions this spring contributed to heavy fruit set and larger than normal fruit size. Additionally, young trees are entering commercial bearing age. In Washington, bearing acreage increased from 112,000 in

1985 to 126,000 in 1986. Apple production could increase further in the next several years if good weather prevails. Also, more trees will reach their full bearing potential in Washington.

Eastern States expect to harvest 3.17 billion pounds, down 6 percent from the August 1 forecast, but 8 percent above a year earlier. Hot, dry weather during the summer reduced the crop along much of the East Coast from Virginia to Maine. September rains came too late to help sizing. New York, the leading producer in the East, expects to harvest 10 percent more apples. A significantly larger crop is also reported in North Carolina, and a slightly larger crop is indicated in Virginia. In contrast, Pennsylvania, the region's second largest apple producing State, expects a 19-percent smaller crop. The West Virginia crop is forecast to remain unchanged.

Production in the Central States is forecast at 1.7 billion pounds, up fractionally from the August 1 forecast and 60 percent above 1986. All States show big gains, but Michigan, the regions's leading producer, is forecast to harvest 1.15 billion pounds, up 64 percent from last year's small crop. Good growing conditions and more bearing trees have pushed Michigan's crop to a possible record. Ohio, the second major producer, expects to harvest 150 million pounds, down 3 percent from August 1, but up 67 percent from a year ago. High temperatures and dry conditions in southern areas of the State caused excessive fruit drop. The high temperatures could adversely affect storage quality of the crop. The heat and drought have also reduced the size of some fruit.

Table 6.—Noncitrus fruit: Total production, United States, 1985, 1986, and indicated 1987

Crop	1985	1986	1987
1,000 tons			
Apples	3,961	3,946	4,807
Apricots	132	55	116
Cherries, sweet	133	138	190
Cherries, tart	143	112	182
Cranberries	174	184	184
Grapes	5,607	5,226	5,096
Nectarines	210	172	190
Peaches	1,074	1,163	1,243
Pears	747	766	862
Prunes and plums	648	490	865
Total	12,829	12,252	13,735

SOURCE: Crop Production, NASS, USDA.

Table 7.—Apples: Regional production, 1985, 1986, and indicated 1987

Area	1985 1/	1986 1/	1987
Billion pounds			
East	3.14	2.94	3.17
Central	1.64	1.06	1.70
West	3.14	3.89	4.74
Total U.S.	7.92	7.89	9.61

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (million pounds): United States: 1985-87.7 and 1986-25.7.

SOURCE: Crop Production, NASS, USDA.

Production in the Western States is forecast at 4.74 billion pounds, up 3 percent from the August 1 forecast and 22 percent above the 1986 crop. Washington, the Nation's leading apple producer, expects a record crop of 3.6 billion pounds, up 16 percent from 1986. However, Washington's share of the U.S. apple crop decreased to 36 percent from 39 percent in 1986. Hot weather in August and September caused some poorly colored and sunburned fruit, and delayed the harvest of Red Delicious. At 650 million pounds, apple production in California, the second largest producer in the West, is 22 percent larger than in 1986. California picked a crop with excellent quality but small sized fruit. Oregon's crop forecast is 150 million pounds, 67 percent more than last year, although hot weather has caused some lowering of fruit quality.

Lower Prices Expected

Shipments of fresh apples are running well ahead of last year's pace because of a larger crop and an earlier harvest. Through mid-October, the increased shipments were primarily caused by the rising movement from Michigan, North Carolina, and Washington. Consequently, opening f.o.b. prices for fresh apples were reported sharply lower than a year ago at major shipping points. Prices have declined further with increased shipments. In mid-October, the f.o.b. price for Red Delicious apples in Yakima Valley-Wenatchee, Washington, was \$8-\$9 a tray pack, sizes 88-113, U.S. Extra Fancy, compared with \$13 a year ago. With the larger crop in Washington, fresh apple prices are expected to average moderately to substantially below a year earlier. However, the smaller California navel orange crop may moderate fresh apple price decreases somewhat. Additionally, prospective strong export demand will also help hold up prices.

The trade picture for fresh apples improved substantially in 1986/87 with exports up 10 percent from the previous year. The weak dollar and continued marketing promotion and development have contributed to improved export markets. The outlook for this year's fresh apple exports is further improved. Washington's record apple crop and lower prices should increase exports to the Pacific Rim countries. Exports to the Middle

Table 8.—Red Delicious Apples: Shipping point prices, selected regions, 1986 and 1987

Shipping points	Mid-October f.o.b. prices		Units
	1986	1987	
Western Michigan	\$9-10	\$6.50	Per carton, U.S. Fancy 2 1/4" up, 12-3 lb. film bags
Appalachian District	\$10-11	\$7-8	U.S. Comb. Extra Fancy and Fancy, tray pack, 88-113's
Yakima Valley, Washington	\$13	\$8-9	Per carton, tray pack, Wash., State Extra Fancy, 80-113's

SOURCE: National Shipping Point Trends.

East may also rise because of higher oil prices. Overall, the weak dollar, U.S. record supplies, and promotional activities point to much improvement in all overseas markets.

With larger supplies of apples in the Central and Eastern regions, prices are expected to fall from a year ago, even though processor demand looks favorable. The industry estimates that inventories of most processed apple products are generally down somewhat from last year. Demand for apple juice is likely to remain strong. Imports of apple juice continued heavy during the first 2 months of 1987/88. Nevertheless, larger crops will still weaken prices for processing apples. Many Michigan packers have agreed on minimum prices that are moderately to substantially lower than a year ago, depending on varieties. The minimum contract price for Northern Spy (2 to 2-1/2 inches and up) was set at \$8.50 per cwt, compared with \$9.25 last year. The agreed upon contract price for straight loads of juice apples is \$3.50 ewt, compared with \$4.75 a year earlier. In the East, apples for U.S. No. 1 Canner Grade, size 2-1/2 to 2-3/4 inches, were offered in New York at \$5.50 per ewt, compared with \$6 a year ago. Lower processing apple prices may weaken canned apple product prices somewhat.

Retail prices of fresh apples have been generally above a year ago. However, in September, retail prices for Red Delicious averaged 72.9 cents a pound, compared with 92.5 cents a year earlier. Prices will decline further through early winter to levels below a year ago, reflecting record supplies.

Avocados

Substantially Increased Production

The 1987/88 Florida avocado crop for certified shipments is forecast at 1.05 million bushels, up 10 percent from last year, but still 20 percent less than the record 1982/83 crop of 1.3 million bushels. The increase is attributed to higher yields as bearing acreage is estimated at 11,300, virtually the same as the previous season. However, rain and wind in March during the bloom period limited fruit set on some fall and winter varieties.

Reflecting the larger crop, shipments through September totaled 435,400 bushels, up 21 percent from a year ago. The increased shipments have caused f.o.b. prices to fall significantly from early in the season. In mid-October, the shipping point price for Florida avocados was quoted at \$4.50-\$5 a 1-layer carton for various varieties, greenskin (sizes 8-14), compared with \$4.63 a year ago. However, prices may strengthen somewhat because remaining supplies of the 1987/88 crop are only slightly larger than last season and supplies of California avocados decline seasonally.

The California Avocado Commission estimates shipments of California avocados for the 1986/87 season, which ended October 31, at a record 10.7 million bushels, up 73 percent from the previous season. Shipments through September were well above year-earlier levels, but remaining supplies are still significantly larger. Increased shipments have put downward pressure on prices. In mid-October, the shipping point price for California avocados was \$6-\$7 a 2-layer tray pack carton (size 40) in southern California, compared with \$18-\$18.50 a year ago. With seasonally reduced supplies, prices have strengthened somewhat. The season-average price received by growers for the 1986/87 crop has been estimated at \$578 a ton, compared with the unusual high of \$1,000 the previous season.

Exports Strong

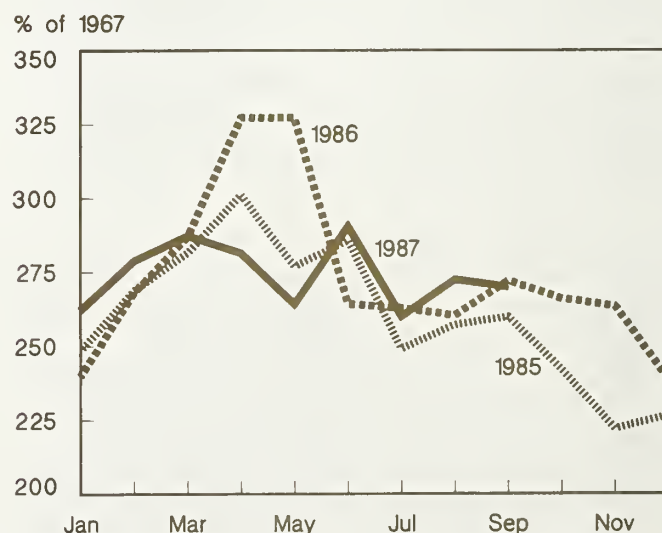
During the first 10 months of 1986/87 (October-August) U.S. avocado exports totaled 10,749 metric tons, more than double a year earlier. Japan, the leading customer, has purchased twice as much as last year. Shipments to the EC also rose 206 percent over a year ago with France up 298 percent. More than half of the total EC shipments went to France. Exports to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands showed strong gains. Larger supplies at lower prices, combined with the weak dollar, have helped boost exports.

Bananas

Imports Down Fractionally

During the first 8 months of 1987, U.S. banana imports amounted to 2 million metric tons, down fractionally from a year ago. The reduction was due primarily to decreased shipments from Costa Rica and Colombia. Despite an outbreak of black sigatoka disease in three banana plantations in Emeraldas, which accounts for about 10 percent of the total output, imports from Ecuador increased 2 percent from a year ago. Black sigatoka is a fungus that destroys the leaf system of the banana plant, causing the fruit to be undersized, and fall from the plant, or fail to ripen. Ecuador retains its position as the top U.S. banana supplier. Imports from Honduras, the second largest supplier, have risen 13 percent from a year ago.

Bananas: BLS Consumer Price Index



Despite reduced imports, retail banana prices through September have been slightly to sharply below a year ago. However, the U.S. average retail price was 36.3 cents a pound in September, compared with 38.4 a year ago. Retail prices probably will remain lower throughout 1987 because of ample supplies of apples.

Bananas are the most popular fresh fruit in the United States. Per capita consumption continues to rise, and reached a record 25.72 pounds in 1986, up almost 10 percent from 1985 and 34 percent from 1976. Bananas accounted for 37 percent of total fresh noncitrus fruit consumption and 27 percent of total fresh fruit consumption in 1986.

Grapes

Continued Smaller Crop Forecast

The U.S. 1987 grape crop is forecast at 5.1 million tons, 2 percent below last year's production and 9 percent below the 1982-86 average. The decrease is primarily due to a smaller California crop, which is estimated at 4.53 million tons, 5 percent below last year. Consequently, California will account for 89 percent of the U.S. total crop, down from 91 percent in 1986. Drought and other factors reduced the yield potential by lowering berry growth and cluster size. California is experiencing the driest year since 1978. However, grape production in Michigan, New York, and Washington shows strong gains. Prospects are favorable for a continued increase in grape production in Washington because of rising bearing acreage.

The California raisin variety grape forecast is 2.1 million tons, 3 percent above 1986. September weather was excellent for drying grapes, as maturity of the crop was 1 to 2 weeks ahead of normal and sugar levels rose rapidly. The California wine variety grape forecast of 1.9 million tons is 10 percent below 1986. Harvesting began in early August and made rapid progress through September. Maturity of the crop ranged from 1 to 2 weeks ahead of normal with yield per acre reported down from 1986 levels. The California table variety grape forecast, at 530,000 tons, is 15 percent below last year. Yields of California table variety grapes have been light, but some table grapes of very good quality were

harvested in the San Joaquin Valley in September. Trends for bearing acreage, production, and yield per acre for California grapes by type are shown in the chart.

Reflecting primarily increased production in Michigan, New York, and Washington, total grape production in States other than California is estimated at 566,000 tons, up 24 percent from 1986. Washington, the second largest grape producer, expects a crop of 230,000 tons, 47 percent above 1986. This forecast consists of 190,000 tons of Concord grapes and 40,000 tons of wine varieties. A cold spell in September improved crop prospects and berry size increased. The New York grape forecast of 174,000 tons is 6 percent above 1986. Growers report this has been one of the dampest harvesting seasons in many years, a primary cause of bunch rot that is being experienced in many New York State vineyards. Lower sugar content has been reported due to the lack of full sunshine. Michigan's grape production of 58,000 tons is 81 percent above last year's frost-damaged crop. The crop is reported as looking excellent. Sugar content and size are both good with harvesting to be complete by mid-October.

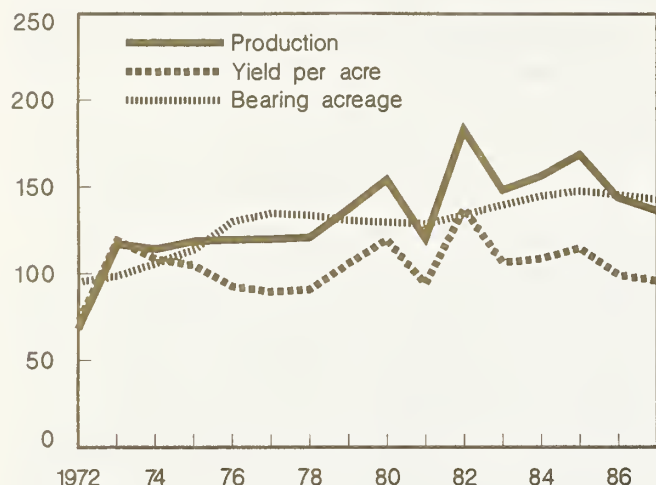
Prices Strengthening

The smaller table grape crop has resulted in reduced shipments through mid-October of 937 million pounds, off slightly from a year earlier. However, even with reduced supplies, f.o.b. prices for fresh table grapes were weak early in the season primarily because of quality problems. In response to seasonally reduced supplies, prices have strengthened. In mid-October, the f.o.b. price for Thompson Seedless grapes was quoted at \$8-\$9 a 23-pound bag in the central San Joaquin Valley, compared with \$8-\$10 a year ago. Fresh market grape supplies will be down this season because of the smaller crop. The use of table grapes for the fresh market is expected to fall from the previous season. The market for competing uses of multipurpose varieties, particularly Thompson Seedless, likely will be strong because of strong domestic wine shipments, improved demand for raisins, and the smaller crop. As a result, the 1987 average grower price for California table grapes is projected to be above last year's \$419 a ton.

California Grapes: Acreage, Yield, and Production

Total Grapes

% of 1972-1974 average



Raisin Grapes

% of 1972-1974 average

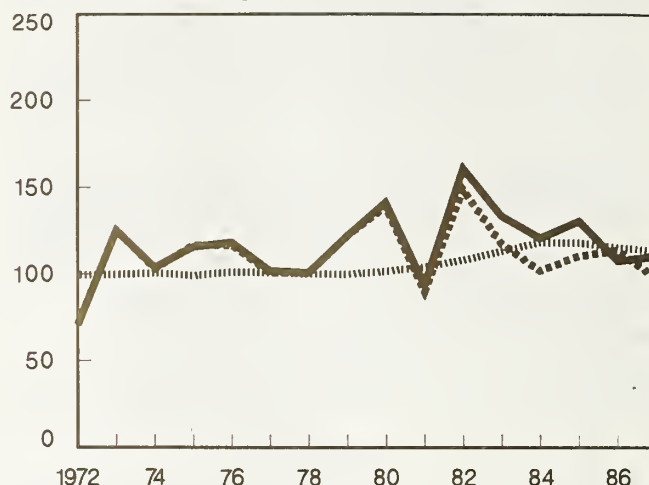
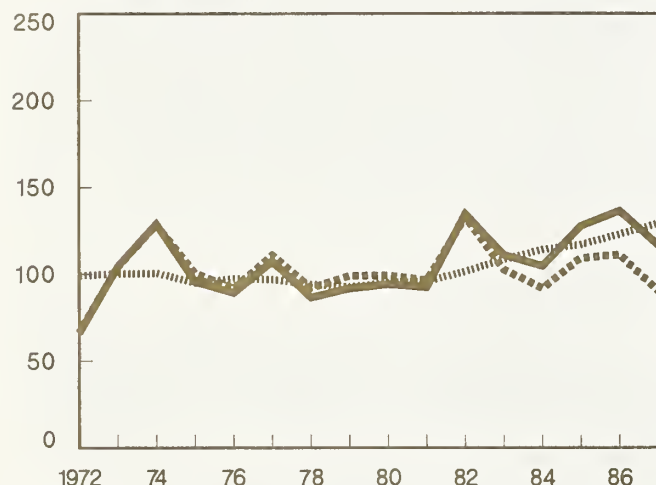


Table Grapes

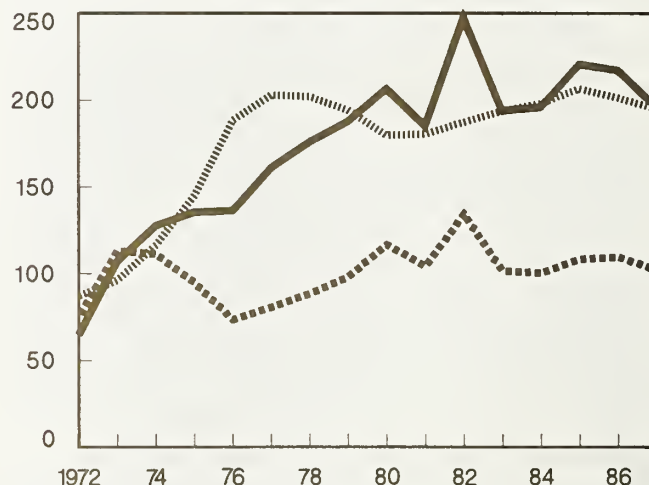
% of 1972-1974 average



1985 preliminary. 1986 indicated

Wine Grapes

% of 1972-1974 average



According to the Raisin Administrative Committee, reported deliveries of raisins to California handlers through late-October totaled 271,798 tons, 7 percent above a year earlier. California growers and a few major packers have agreed on a field price of \$945 a ton for Thompson Seedless raisins--up from \$885 a year ago and the highest since 1983 when it was settled at \$1,300 a ton. The rise is caused by increased demand from wineries and the strong market for raisins. The relatively heavy shipments of California wine and the smaller wine grape crop have also resulted in higher wine-grape prices.

Smaller Crush Expected

Through mid-October, reported use of California grapes for crushing totaled 2.38 million tons (fresh basis), off 12 percent from a year earlier. Decreases were reported for all types of grapes. The expected smaller crush this season, coupled with lower stocks and reduced imports, will result in smaller wine supplies in California. On the other hand, larger crops in States outside California--especially New York and Washington--are expected to result in a larger crush of Concord and other America-type grapes.

Table 9.—Grapes: Total production and season-average prices received by growers in principal States, 1985, 1986, and indicated 1987

State	Production 1/			Price per ton 2/	
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986
	Tons			Dollars	
New York	144,000	164,000	174,000	147.00	201.00
Pennsylvania	50,000	60,000	60,000	148.00	180.00
Ohio	7,000	8,000	9,500	135.00	220.00
Michigan	51,000	32,000	58,000	215.00	255.00
Missouri	900	2,900	2,600	362.00	310.00
North Carolina	1,500	1,500	2,500	316.00	385.00
Georgia	2,100	2,000	2,700	494.00	792.00
South Carolina	600	500	700	372.00	352.00
Arkansas	8,000	6,000	5,000	129.00	207.00
Arizona	18,500	23,000	21,000	968.00	1,090.00
Washington	116,100	156,000	230,000	178.00	238.00
California:					
Wine	2,140,000	2,105,000	1,900,000	184.00	207.00
Table	580,000	620,000	530,000	230.00	307.00
Raisin 3/	2,487,000	2,045,000	2,100,000	141.00	207.00
All	5,207,000	4,770,000	4,530,000	168.00	220.00
United States	5,606,700	5,225,900	5,096,000	171.00	224.00

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (tons): United States 1985-100 and 1986-600.

2/ Price derived from unrounded data for California all varieties and raisin varieties.

3/ Fresh basis. Excludes production from approximately 15,000 acres of Thompson Seedless vineyard in the voluntary raisin diversion program for 1987, 1986-50,000, and 1985-30,000.

SOURCES: Production, Crop Production and Prices, Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Mid-Year Supplement, NASS, USDA.

Demand for domestic wine has been relatively strong. According to the Wine Institute, California wine shipments through August this year were almost the same as a year earlier. Imports of wine through July declined 10 percent, with smaller purchases from all major producing countries except Portugal. The weak dollar has resulted in higher prices of imported wine. Strong demand for domestic wine and higher prices of imported wine have held wine prices above year-earlier levels. The BLS Consumer Price Index for all wine during the first 9 months of this year averaged 3 percent above a year ago. Wine prices are likely to continue to advance because of higher grower prices for wine type grapes and heavy domestic shipments.

Pears

Sharply Larger Crop

The final forecast for the U.S. pear crop is 862,000 tons, 12 percent more than the 1986

crop. The Bartlett crop in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 543,000 tons, up 17 percent from last year and the largest since 1982. Bartlett output is expected to rise 12 percent in California, 42 percent in Oregon, and 19 percent in Washington. Bearing acreage for California Bartletts continued to fall, while acreage was up in Oregon and Washington.

Output of Pacific Coast pears other than Bartletts is forecast at 281,000 tons, up 8 percent from last year. Increased production is reported for all three States. Quality is good to excellent, but Oregon's pear sizes are slightly below normal. These pears are mostly marketed fresh during the winter and spring.

Weak Winter Pear Prices Expected

Despite larger Bartlett pear production, shipments are running near year-earlier levels. With improved movement and depleted carryover stocks, more Bartlett pears are

Table 10.--Pears: Shipping point prices, selected regions 1986 and 1987

Shipping points	Early-October f.o.b. prices		Units
	1986	1987	
Mendocino County, California: Bartlett	\$11.70	\$7-7.70	U.S. No. 1, 30 lb. std. box wrapped pack, 100's
Yakima Valley, Washington: Bartlett	\$18	\$9-10	U.S. No. 1, std. box wrapped pack, 90-135's

SOURCE: National Shipping Point Trends.

likely to be canned. F.o.b. prices for California Bartletts at shipping points have been well below a year ago. In early October, the f.o.b. price was quoted at \$7-7.70 a 30-lb. carton for size 100 at Mendocino County, compared with \$11.70 a year ago. In contrast, the field price for California canning pears was settled at \$180 a ton, up from \$177 last year. Depleted carryover stocks of canned pears and strong demand are the principal factors behind higher prices.

Reflecting the larger crop, opening f.o.b. prices for winter pears at shipping points were also well below a year ago. The f.o.b. price for D'Anjous in Yakima Valley, Washington, was quoted at \$12-\$13 a carton (sizes 80-90) in mid-October, compared with \$17-\$18 a year ago. The larger crop and ample supplies of apples will keep f.o.b. prices for winter pears below year-earlier levels.

Export Prospects Favorable

U.S. exports of fresh pears got off to a fast start. During the first 2 months of 1987/88 (July and August) exports of fresh pears totaled 4,735 metric tons, up 16 percent from a year ago. The increase was primarily attributed to sharply larger shipments to East Asia and the Pacific region. Canada, the largest customer, has imported far less pears this season as autumn and winter pear production there will be 20 percent more than last year. Exports to Western Europe will probably improve somewhat because of poor crops in West Germany, Italy, Austria, and Portugal. Overall, prospects for U.S. fresh pear exports appear favorable because of

increased supplies and lower prices. The weak dollar will further strengthen the U.S. pear market abroad.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

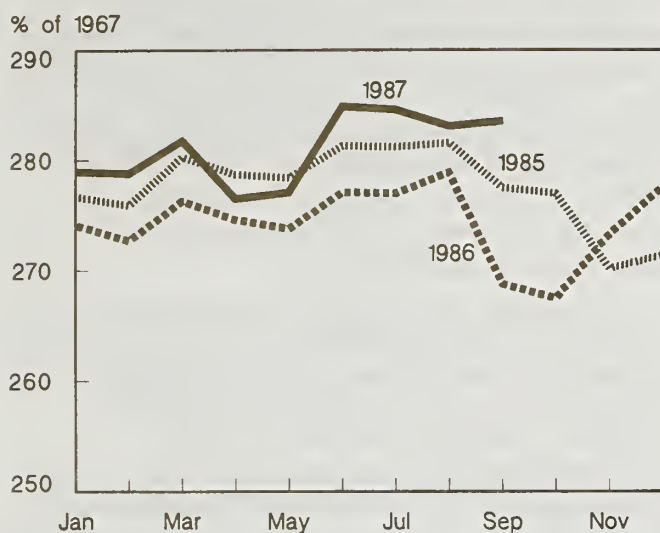
The outlook is mixed for processed noncitrus fruit during 1987/88. Even though the canned fruit pack is expected to be up for some items, depleted carryin stocks will result in tight supplies. F.o.b. prices have been firm because of strong movement and tight supplies of several canned fruits. Raisin supplies should be large because of increased output, even though carryin stocks (including 1986-crop raisins in the grower's reserve pool), are smaller than last season. Strong demand and higher raisin-type grape grower prices are likely to keep raisin prices firm since surplus raisins will be held in the reserve pool. The sharply larger prune crop will push supplies well above a year ago, even with depleted carryin stocks. Prices may stay firm because of tight supplies of large sized prunes.

The total supply of frozen fruit and berries will be much larger than last year. The frozen pack of strawberries is expected to be well above a year earlier, and freezers' receipts of blackberries and red raspberries were significantly higher. Larger supplies are likely to weaken prices for some frozen fruits and berries.

Larger Canned Fruit Pack Likely

Increased crops of apples, Clingstone peaches, Bartlett pears, and cherries, are expected to result in more canning than the previous year. Larger crops of Clingstone peaches and Bartlett pears resulted in increased packs of canned fruit cocktail and mixed fruit. A total of 9.4 million cases (No. 24/2-1/2's) of canned fruit cocktail was packed, up 5 percent from last year, while a 24-percent increase in canned mixed fruit is reported. On the other hand, a trade source indicates that the pack of canned Clingstone peaches totaled 15.2 million cases (No. 24/2-1/2's), down slightly from last year. But the depleted carryin stocks are likely to keep supplies of these canned fruit tight during 1987/88. Consequently, with higher contract prices of fruit, tight supplies, and prospective

Canned Fruit: BLS Producer Price Index



cherries will be 7 percent smaller in the Northwest. With lower prices of fruit, f.o.b. prices for canned cherries will average below last season.

Supplies of Dried Fruit Adequate

With a slightly larger raisin grape crop and increased demand, output of raisins this season is expected to be moderately above last season. At present, trade estimates place raisin output at 321,000 tons, compared with 1986's 278,900 tons. However, even with smaller carryin stocks (including 1986-crop raisins in the growers' reserve pool), the 1987/88 supply will be large. Raisin prices are expected to remain firm in response to strong shipments and the higher field price since the surplus raisins are held in the reserve pool. The BLS August producer price index for raisins, at 378.8 (1967=100), was 4 percent above a year earlier.

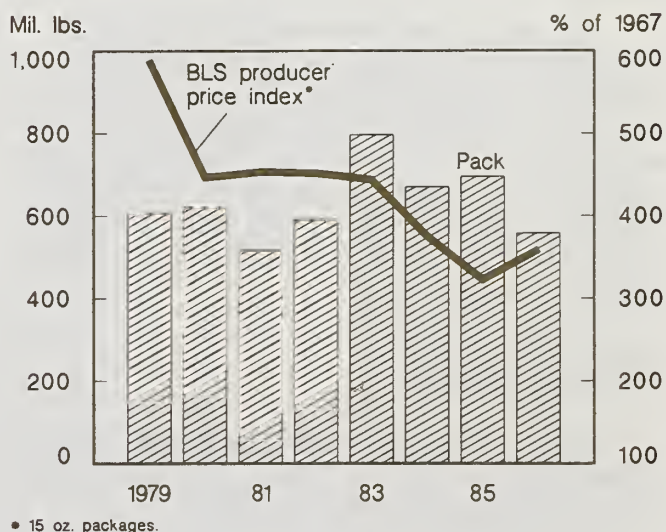
Raisin shipments got off to a fast start. According to the Raisin Administrative Committee, export shipments (excluding Canada) during the first 2 months of 1987/88 rose 38 percent from a year earlier. Shipments to Western Europe were overwhelmingly strong, particularly to West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Sweden. The United Kingdom replaced Japan as the leading importer of U.S. raisins during the first 2 months of 1987/88. Exports to Japan have fallen 17 percent from a year ago. In

strong export demand, prices of canned fruit are expected to remain firm.

The larger apple crop from the Eastern and Central States will increase the canned apple product pack. Although data for canned apple product stocks are not available, the industry indicates that inventories are relatively small for most canned products. The industry also estimates that more apples will be processed. In addition, rising demand will continue to keep apple juice imports heavy. Rising domestic pack and imports will result in increased supplies of canned apple products. Larger supplies combined with lower contract prices for processing apples may weaken canned apple product prices even though demand is likely to be favorable.

Because of the larger tart cherry crop, the U.S. pack of canned red tart cherries is 474,000 cases (No. 24/2 to 2-1/2's), 87 percent above last year. Consequently, even with a 46-percent smaller carryin, the 1987/88 supply will be 63 percent larger. The canned sweet cherry pack is also reported to be sharply higher, and the total supply will be well above the previous year. According to the Northwest Food Processors Association, Northwest canners packed 278,742 cases (No. 24/2-1/2) of dark sweet cherries, up 78 percent from last year, while a 9-percent smaller pack of canned light sweet cherries is reported. Consequently, the season's supply of canned dark sweet cherries will be 35 percent higher, while that of canned light sweet

U.S. Raisin Pack and Producer Price Index



contrast, shipments to Taiwan totaled 876 tons, more than twice as much as a year ago. The weakening dollar and increased promotion have contributed to strong demand for U.S. raisins. Likewise, shipments to domestic and Canadian markets also showed strong gains during the same period, accounting for 60 percent of total shipments.

Demand for U.S. raisins is expected to remain strong as output by the four major Southern Hemisphere producers--Argentina, Australia, Chile, and South Africa--fell 28 percent from 1986 to 1987. Australian production fell an estimated 36 percent from 1986 and accounted for most of the decline. Greek production also is projected to fall.

Production of dried prunes, the other major dried fruit, is estimated at 200,000 tons (natural condition), up 102 percent from 1986. Even with depleted carryin stocks, the total dried prune supply for 1987/88 is expected to be the largest in several years.

Shipments of dried prunes during the first 2 months (August-September) of the 1987/88 season totaled 24,684 tons, down slightly from a year ago. Reduced shipments were indicated for both domestic and export markets (offshore destinations). However, exports--including shipments to Canada--showed a slight increase. Shipments to Western Europe declined 5 percent, although strong gains were recorded for Finland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Japan, the leading customer, has purchased only a slightly larger quantity. With the weakening dollar and larger supplies, export prospects are favorable.

The larger crop has reduced availability of larger sizes of dried prunes this season, while small sizes should be in ample supply. As a result, several leading packers have withdrawn from the market on larger sizes but have lowered prices on smaller prunes. The September BLS producer price index for dried prunes stood at 279.6 (1967=100), up 4 percent from a year ago.

Larger Pack of Frozen Fruit and Berries

The 1987 pack of frozen fruit and berries is expected to be above 1986. Larger crops and smaller stocks of frozen strawberries

early this season have resulted in sharply increased deliveries to freezers in the Pacific Coast States. Freezers in California, the leading producer, received 222 million pounds through October 10, up 32 percent from a year ago. In addition, a significantly larger quantity of frozen strawberries, mostly from Mexico, have been imported so far during 1986/87 (December-August). Deliveries to freezers in Oregon and Washington also showed strong gains.

Freezers' receipts of Oregon blackberries totaled 31 million pounds, up 40 percent from a year ago, while those from Washington, although a small quantity, increased 12 percent. Likewise, deliveries of red raspberries to freezers in Oregon and Washington also increased significantly from last year.

With a larger crop, 125 million pounds of tart cherries have been used for freezing through August 1, compared with 108 million a year ago. The larger apple crop is also expected to result in increased apple deliveries to freezers.

Cold Storage Stocks Up Significantly

As of October 1, cold storage holdings of frozen fruit and berries totaled 911 million pounds, up 23 percent from a year ago.

Table 11.--Stocks of frozen fruit:
End of September, 1984-87

Frozen fruit	1984	1985	1986	1987
1,000 pounds				
Apples	31,204	32,016	44,430	40,546
Apricots	13,098	9,294	6,963	10,780
Blackberries	21,225	17,770	20,427	29,568
Blueberries	68,817	77,714	68,264	71,272
Boysenberries	3,376	3,358	3,932	5,506
Cherries 1/	139,847	205,667	199,419	201,577
Grapes	6,262	5,012	2,181	10,667
Peaches	62,945	56,537	60,567	81,469
Raspberries, red	37,999	33,998	37,536	46,558
Strawberries	229,485	231,962	198,831	301,406
Other frozen fruits	90,543	83,785	98,189	111,948
Total frozen fruits	704,801	757,113	740,739	911,297

1/ Includes both sweet and tart cherries.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, NASS, USDA.

Increased stocks were indicated for all fruit and berries except apples and sweet cherries. Demand for frozen fruit and berries will likely stay stable in view of the slow growth in disposal personal income. Larger supplies and stable demand are likely to weaken prices.

BERRIES

Cranberries

Crop Down Fractionally

The 1987 U.S. cranberry crop is forecast at 3.68 million barrels, down fractionally from 1986 but up 5 percent from 1985. Smaller crops in Massachusetts and Wisconsin may be partially offset by larger harvests in Oregon and Washington. The Massachusetts crop is forecast at 178 million barrels, 2 percent below a year ago but up 6 percent from 1985. Bogs over-wintered well, but some were damaged by spring flooding. Bloom was average to heavy and a June frost caused limited damage. Set was average. By mid-August, berry size was medium. Production in Wisconsin is forecast at 1.31 million barrels, down slightly from 1986 but up 7 percent from 1985. Growing conditions have been generally good. Little winter or hail damage has been reported. Heavy rains during bloom caused some damage in the central and west central areas of the State.

Oregon expects a crop of 132,000 barrels, 8 percent more than last year and 32 percent greater than 1985. The major cranberry region along the south coast had a dry spring that left water supplies below normal. However, the crop is in generally good condition with growers optimistic about yields. Fruit set was fair to good and size is good to excellent. The Washington crop is estimated at 126,000 barrels, up 26 percent from last year, but 15 percent less than 1985. A mild winter brought heavy bloom and early maturity. Some areas had an extended bloom period that caused variations in set and size. An early June frost caused some damage.

New Jersey expects a crop of 325,000 barrels, the same as 1986 but up 2 percent from 1985. Bloom and set were average to heavy. Berry size is average to large.

Shipments have been running near last year's pace. Season-opening prices for fresh cranberries from Massachusetts in the Boston Wholesale Market were slightly below a year earlier. Prices are falling as the season progresses. In mid-October, the wholesale price was quoted at \$15.50-\$15.75 a carton (24-12 oz fallen bags) for Early Blacks, compared with \$14.50-\$15 a year earlier. With strong demand prospects, prices are likely to hold relatively strong. The season-average price received by growers was \$51.60 a barrel for the 1986 crop.

TREE NUTS

Almonds

Record Crop

In July, the 1987 California almond crop was forecast at a record 600 million pounds (shelled basis), 140 percent above last year's small crop of 250 million pounds and 2 percent more than the 590-million-pound record set in 1984. Almonds were developing well under favorable growing conditions with heavy nut set. Bearing acreage fell in 1987 to 410,000 from 412,700, but yield per acre rose sharply to 1,463 pounds from 606 pounds in 1986. Even with sharply reduced carryin stocks, supplies will be well above a year ago because of the record crop. Looking ahead, the almond production trend is up even with the slightly reduced bearing acreage.

Spain, the world's second largest almond producer, also expects to harvest a sharply larger crop than in 1986. Even with significantly reduced carryin stocks, Spanish supplies will be well above last year. Commercial almond production in Italy is forecast at 12,000 tons (shelled basis), 29 percent lower than in 1986 because of unfavorable weather during the first half of March. The smaller crop, combined with sharply reduced carryin stocks, will result in a significantly smaller supply than in 1986/87. The 1987 world almond supply is expected to be 37 percent above the preceding season and nearly as large as 1985. Shipments of U.S. almonds are expected to be near record high for both domestic and foreign markets.

Table 12.--Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1985, 1986, and indicated 1987

Crop and States	1985	1986	Indicated 1987	Crop and States	1985	1986	Indicated 1987
	1,000 pounds shelled basis				Short tons in-shell basis		
Almonds:				Pecans:			
California	465,000	250,000	600,000	North Carolina	500	2,000	1,500
		Short tons in-shell basis		South Carolina	700	3,250	3,750
				Georgia	41,500	60,000	62,500
				Florida	1,400	2,750	2,750
				Alabama	8,000	8,000	12,500
Filberts:				Mississippi	3,250	3,750	4,500
Oregon	24,300	14,900	18,200	Arkansas	850	600	1,000
Washington	300	200	300	Louisiana	7,500	15,000	10,000
2 States	24,600	15,100	18,500	Oklahoma	5,000	7,500	7,500
				Texas	39,000	20,000	25,000
Macadamia nuts:				New Mexico	14,500	13,500	14,500
Hawaii	21,000	22,000	N.A.	Total	122,200	136,350	145,500
Pistachios:				Improved varieties 1/	76,250	91,325	96,565
California	13,550	37,450	15,000	Native and seedling	45,950	45,025	48,935
Walnuts, English:				Total 5 tree nuts 2/	400,350	390,900	3/ 439,000
California	219,000	180,000	260,000				

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties. 2/ Excludes almonds. 3/ Excludes Macadamia nuts.
N.A. = Not available.

SOURCE: Crop Production, NASS, USDA.

Early season shipments of almonds were strong. According to the Almond Board of California, export shipments during July-September totaled 112.6 million pounds, up 24 percent from a year ago, reflecting increased shipments to West Germany, France, and Eastern Europe (primarily the Soviet Union). West Germany, the leading customer, has purchased 92 percent more. Eastern Europe has bought 4.9 million tons so far this season, compared with none during the corresponding period a year ago. Shipments to Saudi Arabia were 5.5 million tons, compared with none a year ago. In contrast, shipments to Japan recorded a 36-percent decrease, but Japanese demand is likely to improve. Overall, with larger supplies, lower prices, and continued promotional activities abroad, export markets should recover strongly from last year's low.

In contrast, domestic shipments totaled 39.4 million pounds during the same period, off 22 percent from a year ago. However, with sharply lower prices, domestic shipments are also expected to improve from last season.

Because of sharply increased supplies, the Almond Board of California has requested the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a 20-percent reserve for the 1987 almond crop to moderate the price decline. The 1987 average price received by California almond growers is expected to be below the record \$1.92 a pound for the 1986 crop.

Filberts

Third Largest Crop Expected

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 18,500 tons (in-shell basis) in 1987, the third largest crop on record. Output is expected to be up 23 percent from last year's 15,100 tons, but 25 percent below the record high 1985 crop. Oregon growers expect to harvest 18,200 tons, up 22 percent from 1986, while the Washington crop, at 300 tons, is 50 percent larger than last year.

Filbert production in the world's major producing countries is expected to rise moderately as increased production in Italy, Spain, and the United States more than offsets decreased output in Turkey, the leading producer. Despite harsh weather during the blooming season, Turkey expects a crop of 290,000 metric tons (in-shell basis), down 3 percent from last year. Italy, the second largest producer, expects to harvest 100,000 metric tons, up 11 percent from 1986, while Spain's crop will be 85 percent larger. Filbert production from these four major producing countries will amount to 442,000 metric tons, 5 percent above 1986.

U.S. imports of filberts, mostly from Turkey, totaled 1,774 metric tons (in-shell basis) during 1986/87, down 6 percent from 1985/86. Imports from Turkey were down sharply and accounted for only 71 percent of total imports compared with 93 percent in 1985/86. The reduction was primarily attributed to concern about excessive levels of radiation caused by fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident. With ample supplies of other tree nuts at lower prices and reduced supplies from Turkey, filbert imports will likely fall again this season.

Pecans

Larger Crop Expected

The October 1 forecast for the U.S. pecan crop places production at 291 million pounds (in-shell basis), 7 percent above last year and 19 percent above the 1985 crop. It is the largest production since the 1981 crop of 339 million pounds. The larger crop is primarily attributed to increased production in Georgia, Alabama, New Mexico, and Texas. The Alabama crop forecast is 25 million pounds, 56 percent above last year. Pecan trees in southern Alabama have basically recovered from hurricane damage suffered in 1985. Some areas have reported too much rain, which has increased scab problems and reduced quality. However, many areas experienced dry conditions in July and August that have lowered expected yields.

New Mexico pecans are forecast at 29 million pounds, 7 percent above last year. A late spring freeze damaged the crop in several areas but the major production areas were largely unaffected. The Texas pecan crop is

forecast at 50 million pounds, up 25 percent from 1986 but below normal levels. The crop got off to a slow start, due to a late spring freeze in many areas. However, most trees were able to rebound fairly well due to good spring rains. The pecan crop matured during September due to rainfall in many locations.

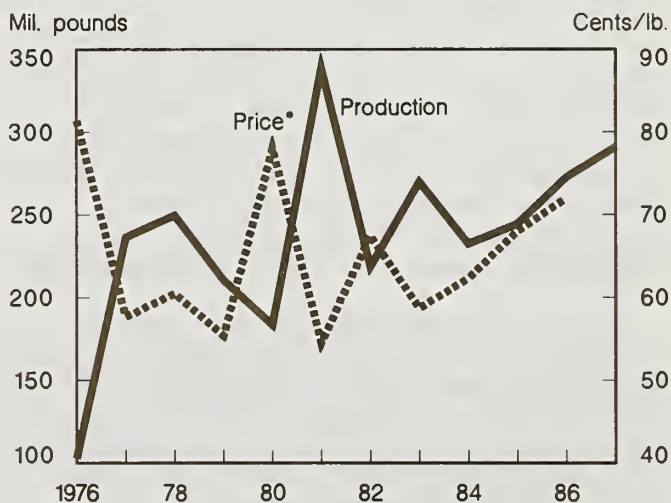
Georgia, the leading State, expects a crop of 125 million pounds, 4 percent above 1986. Field observations and grower reports indicate a good nut set but insect levels are very high. Dry weather conditions have reduced the potential nut size and weight, but dry conditions have also reduced the incidence of scab. The Florida pecan crop is forecast to remain unchanged.

Larger crops were also reported for Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina, while smaller crops were indicated for Louisiana, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

The increased production is indicated for both improved and native and seedling crops, up 6 and 8 percent, respectively. The shares of the total crop for both crops have remained almost at last year's levels.

Carryin stocks were moderately above a year ago. Thus, combined with a larger crop, the total pecan supply will be moderately larger than the previous season. Larger supplies and lower prices for other tree nuts are likely to weaken pecan prices. Prices received by U.S. pecan growers averaged 72 cents a pound for all varieties in 1986.

U.S. Pecan Production and Prices



* Received by growers.

Pistachios

Significantly Smaller Crop

The 1987 California pistachio crop is forecast at 30 million pounds (in-shell basis), down 60 percent from last year's record 74.9 million pounds, but 11 percent above 1985's 27.1 million pounds. The decrease is primarily attributable to the alternate year bearing characteristics. Bearing acreage continues to increase, reaching 40,000 this year, up from 35,900 in 1986. During the last 5 years, California bearing acreage has increased 38 percent. This year's yield is estimated at 750 pounds per acre, 64 percent below 1986 and 12 percent below 1985, which was the most recent low yield year in the alternate bearing cycle.

The 1987 pistachio crop appears to be in very good condition. Nut size and quality are expected to be normal to above normal. Nut blanking appears to be slightly higher than most years. The number of nuts per cluster is lower than normal.

Lower prices and the weak dollar have contributed to increased exports of U.S. pistachios. Pistachio exports (in-shell basis) totaled 2,002 metric tons during 1986/87, up 62 percent from a year ago. China and Hong Kong are the major markets. Combined purchases from these two markets totaled 1,184 metric tons, up 436 percent from 1985/86 and 59 percent of the total exports. Exports to the EC also showed strong gains, but shipments to the remaining parts of the world were generally weak. Exports of shelled pistachios during the same period totaled 431 metric tons, up 22 percent from the previous season. Purchases from Mexico, the leading customer, were up 55 percent and accounted for 52 percent of the total exports. Exports to East Asia and the Pacific region also showed moderate gains as increases from Japan and Australia more than offset reduced purchases from Hong Kong and Singapore. Export prospects for the 1987/88 season may not be favorable because of sharply reduced supplies.

Imports of pistachios (in-shell basis), totaled 890 metric tons during 1986/87, down 93 percent from the preceding season. Most were from Iran. Purchases from Iran were drastically reduced due to a 284-percent duty on raw Iranian pistachios and a 318-percent duty on Iranian roasted pistachios.

Opening prices for the 1987 pistachio crop remained unchanged from last year. Demand for pistachios during 1987/88 probably will not strengthen, due to larger supplies and lower prices for other tree nuts. Thus, even with sharply reduced production, the grower price for pistachios may not rise appreciably. The season-average grower price for the 1986 crop was \$1.19 a pound.

Walnuts

Record Crop Expected

The September 1 forecast for California walnuts is a record high 260,000 tons, 44 percent above last year and 19 percent above 1985. The crop is in excellent condition with set consistently high for all varieties. In-shell quality is record high for many varieties. The usual problems that plague the walnut crop, such as sunburn, insect damage, and blight, appear to be minimal. The California walnut bearing acreage continues to increase. Acreage rose to 182,100 this year, up from 179,300 in 1986. Yield per acre also increased to 1.43 tons, compared with 1.00 ton in 1986.

Even with sharply reduced carryin stocks, the walnut supply will be well above last year because of the record crop. Prospects for export shipments are expected to remain favorable during 1987/88 because of the weak dollar, reduced import duties on U.S. walnut exports to Europe, continued promotional activities abroad, and larger supplies. Prices for the 1987 crop have not been established. The larger supplies and larger competing crops are likely to result in moderately lower grower prices than last season's \$1,080 a ton. The Walnut Marketing Board has requested the Secretary of Agriculture to require that 40 percent of the 1987 walnut crop be put in reserve to moderate the price decline. Of the reserve, 65 percent will be allocated to exports, with the remaining 35 percent unallocated.

Shipments of shelled walnuts got off to a fast start. According to the Walnut Marketing Board, so far this season (August 1-September 30), domestic shipments totaled 19.6 million pounds, up 52 percent from a year ago, while exports, although a small quantity, were 45 percent higher. Shipments of in-shell walnuts, at 24.5 million, remained almost unchanged from a year ago.

Table 13.--Seven citrus fruits: Production, use, and value,
United States, 1984/85-1986/87 1/

Fruit and season	Production 2/	Use of production				Value of production
		Fresh		Processed		
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	
		1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent	
Oranges:						
1984/85	6,734	1,888	28.0	4,846	72.0	1,459,334
1985/86	7,487	2,120	28.3	5,367	71.7	1,092,225
1986/87	7,737	2,112	27.3	5,625	72.7	1,263,630
Grapefruit:						
1984/85	2,255	903	40.0	1,352	60.0	308,537
1985/86	2,339	1,079	46.1	1,260	53.9	340,012
1986/87	2,561	1,193	46.6	1,368	53.4	413,786
Lemons:						
1984/85	980	446	45.5	534	54.5	168,051
1985/86	697	436	62.6	261	37.4	219,270
1986/87	1,087	469	43.1	618	56.9	182,076
Limes:						
1984/85	72	45	62.5	27	37.5	19,901
1985/86	76	39	51.3	37	48.7	21,901
1986/87	63	37	58.7	26	41.3	19,569
Tangelos:						
1984/85	162	66	40.7	96	59.3	34,354
1985/86	133	60	45.1	73	54.9	19,141
1986/87	180	59	32.8	121	67.2	24,276
Tangerines:						
1984/85	139	97	69.8	42	30.2	49,432
1985/86	149	103	69.1	46	30.9	48,309
1986/87	171	121	70.8	50	29.2	53,547
Temple:						
1984/85	146	28	19.2	118	80.8	26,225
1985/86	133	41	30.8	92	69.2	16,052
1986/87	153	47	30.7	106	69.3	20,020
Total:						
1984/85	10,488	3,473	33.1	7,015	66.9	2,065,834
1985/86	11,014	3,878	35.2	7,136	64.8	1,756,910
1986/87	11,952	4,038	33.8	7,914	66.2	1,976,897

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Production having value.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits, NASS, USDA.

Table 14.--Selected citrus fruit: Used for processing by percentages of total production, 1979/80-1986/87

State, variety, and season	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Percent								
Oranges:								
Florida								
Temple	53.6	69.3	73.8	66.7	73.7	80.7	69.1	69.0
Early and midseason	94.5	94.5	93.3	91.4	92.9	92.0	92.0	92.0
Valencia	94.9	96.3	94.8	93.9	94.3	95.4	93.0	93.0
Total	94.7	95.2	93.9	92.6	93.5	93.6	92.5	92.6
California								
Navel and miscellaneous	33.4	37.0	20.0	32.3	24.8	11.8	19.7	23.2
Valencia	33.7	50.2	20.8	55.3	17.6	34.0	18.2	33.3
Total	33.5	42.3	20.3	43.2	22.6	22.9	19.1	27.4
Grapefruit:								
Florida								
Seedless	58.6	60.2	60.3	47.1	54.2	63.5	55.0	55.4
Colored	33.6	39.0	43.3	27.6	32.7	40.9	28.4	30.7
White	71.4	71.1	69.5	58.5	66.8	78.4	73.7	73.7
Other seeded	98.7	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	64.4	65.9	65.2	53.5	59.3	65.9	58.0	58.0
Texas	46.8	30.6	48.0	30.4	10.6	0	9.1	19.2
Tangerines:								
Florida	40.0	36.5	36.4	33.8	29.8	34.0	35.8	37.4
California	52.4	59.1	35.3	47.0	50.3	31.8	29.4	26.8
Lemons:								
California	48.5	62.3	56.9	54.4	46.4	52.8	37.1	53.5
Arizona	48.0	68.0	59.0	52.9	42.0	60.2	39.1	67.0

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits, NASS, USDA.

Table 15.--Oranges used for frozen concentrate, Florida, 1984/85-1987/88

Season	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates 1/	Yield per box 2/
	Million boxes	Percent	Gallons
1984/85	107.2	86.1	80.3
1985/86	122.0	96.1	78.8
1986/87	123.1	96.2	78.1
1987/88	133.4	NA	NA

1/ Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus. 2/ Gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix equivalent. NA = not available.

SOURCES: Crop Production and Citrus Fruits, NASS, USDA, and Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 17.--Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Canners' stocks, packs, imports, supplies, and movement, Florida, 1984/85-1986/87 season

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Imports and other supplies 1/		Supply		Movement		Stocks 2/
		To date 2/	Total season	To date 2/	Total season	To date 2/	Total season	To date 2/	Total season	
1,000 gallons 3/										
Oranges:										
1984/85	54,420	118,472	118,472	79,900	91,082	252,792	263,974	185,275	215,746	67,517
1985/86	48,348	132,406	132,406	65,170	82,719	245,924	131,067	193,935	226,478	51,989
1986/87	36,995	145,056		70,198		252,249		193,204		58,965
Grapefruit:										
1984/85	4,036	24,802	24,802	290	512	29,128	29,350	22,979	25,963	6,149
1985/86	3,387	24,162	24,162	1,687	2,011	29,236	29,560	22,821	26,138	6,415
1986/87	3,422	28,875		1,206		33,503		25,043		8,460
Tangerine:										
1984/85	304	285	285	470	512	1,059	1,101	456	507	603
1985/86	594	368	368	599	661	1,561	1,623	1,173	1,344	388
1986/87	279	373		463		1,115		993		122

1/ Includes domestic receipts of non-Florida product; receipts of Florida product from non-members; reprocessed frozen concentrated tangerine juice; product received in fulfillment of futures contracts; chilled orange juice used for FCOJ; net loss or gain during reprocessing. 2/ For the 1986/87 season, week ending October 10; 1985/86, October 11 and 1984/85, October 12. These respective dates include data through the 45th week of each season. 3/ Orange and tangerine, 42.0 Brix; grapefruit, 40 Brix.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 18.--Canned citrus juices 1/: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, Florida, 1984/85-1986/87 season

Item and season 2/	Beginning stocks	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's					
Orange: 3/					
1984/85	1,187	7,425	8,612	7,723	889
1985/86	889	7,596	8,485	7,499	986
1986/87	986	8,122	9,108	8,084	1,024
Grapefruit: 3/					
1984/85	1,703	10,552	12,255	10,968	1,287
1985/86	1,287	9,948	11,235	9,721	1,514
1986/87	1,514	8,982	10,496	9,025	1,471
Blend:					
1984/85	99	615	714	579	135
1985/86	135	577	712	587	125
1986/87	125	533	658	532	126

1/ Single-strength. 2/ Season beginning approximately October 1. 3/ Includes reconstituted juices.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 19.--Producer price indexes of selected dried and frozen items,
by months, United States, 1984-87

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1967=100												
Dried fruit:												
Prunes												
1984	281.7	281.7	284.1	284.1	284.1	284.1	284.1	284.1	288.0	292.7	292.7	292.7
1985	292.7	283.2	283.2	283.2	290.1	290.1	290.1	290.1	280.6	286.4	NA	286.4
1986	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4
1987	286.4	286.4	287.3	287.3	286.4	286.4	298.6	298.6	297.6			
Raisins												
1984	425.2	425.7	423.6	423.6	411.5	411.5	411.5	306.7	307.5	316.2	321.1	321.1
1985	313.9	314.1	314.1	NA	321.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	350.3	NA	350.3
1986	341.5	341.5	355.4	345.8	345.8	351.5	358.1	367.6	359.7	374.1	379.0	378.8
1987	378.8	378.8	378.8	378.8	378.8	375.2	378.8	378.8	NA			
Frozen juice:												
Orange, conc.												
1984	316.4	361.6	373.3	380.3	385.2	395.0	386.7	392.4	403.7	410.2	408.3	407.8
1985	400.8	419.1	419.4	418.3	420.2	416.9	410.7	396.7	390.1	375.7	365.6	355.1
1986	328.5	324.6	307.2	297.0	296.3	296.7	296.5	296.7	295.0	304.1	310.4	319.2
1987	332.4	336.4	338.0	344.7	341.1	343.0	342.7	342.9	348.6			

NA = not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 20.--Monthly average price indexes for fruits, United States, September 1986-87

Item	1986			1987						
	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
(1967=100)										
Producer price index:										
Fresh fruit	273.9	255.1	261.3	268.0	252.5	251.1	260.3	256.1	247.8	248.9
Citrus fruit	217.8	213.5	212.5	217.2	219.6	232.3	245.4	249.2	249.7	250.7
Other fruit	293.0	272.0	281.6	289.2	265.4	257.4	264.6	256.8	244.5	245.5
Dried fruit	377.9	383.6	385.1	385.6	385.3	384.9	383.6	390.6	390.5	390.0
Canned fruit and juice	311.8	322.1	322.1	323.9	321.0	324.5	331.1	330.2	328.0	329.8
Canned fruit	268.8	279.0	278.8	281.8	276.5	277.1	284.9	284.6	283.1	283.6
Canned fruit juice	379.5	390.1	390.3	390.4	391.1	399.0	403.8	402.0	398.7	402.6
Frozen fruit and juice	310.8	333.4	335.3	336.7	341.0	341.7	343.1	343.2	340.7	344.6
Consumer price index:										
Fresh fruit	384.5	389.1	406.7	403.9	417.9	431.8	437.5	416.7	410.2	409.8
(1977=100)										
Index of fruit prices received by growers 1/	173	160	175	170	166	170	199	167	176	183

1/ Index for fresh and processed.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA.

Table 21.--Monthly average fruit prices received by growers, United States, October 1986-87

Commodity and unit	1986	1987									
	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	20.1	17.9	19.5	19.6	19.4	21.4	25.7	25.3	15.5	18.0	1.43
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	403.00	373.00	366.00	363.00	325.00	337.00	368.00	295.00	234.00	239.00	196.00
Peaches for fresh use (cts./lb.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	12.8	14.7	20.3	--
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	144.0	94.2	12.2	77.8	45.5	50.1	54.5	55.8	54.0	68.1	108.0
Oranges: (\$/box) 1/											
Fresh use	7.41	5.95	6.95	5.59	6.59	7.02	9.84	10.30	8.84	8.04	10.24
Processing	-1.63	3.69	4.52	4.18	4.99	5.39	5.39	-.32	-.32	-.32	-.32
All	5.81	4.01	4.83	4.68	5.15	5.62	6.47	6.29	6.18	6.01	7.36
Grapefruit: (\$/box) 1/											
Fresh use	6.86	5.54	5.85	5.21	2.59	3.71	8.75	8.93	8.86	6.96	7.89
Processing	5.46	5.98	4.16	1.36	.80	-.37	-.70	-.67	-.66	-.66	-.66
All	6.53	5.80	4.72	2.64	1.85	2.27	4.34	5.58	5.95	5.52	5.07
Lemons: (\$/box) 1/											
Fresh use	7.13	7.64	9.28	10.82	10.18	10.12	13.54	17.14	18.40	18.34	16.92
Processing	-1.21	-1.13	-1.14	-1.15	-1.17	-1.18	-1.18	-1.18	-1.08	-1.30	-1.31
All	3.19	1.68	2.09	2.57	3.09	4.76	8.58	10.76	11.76	11.65	9.13
Tangerines: (\$/box) 1/											
Fresh use	15.32	14.22	12.86	10.01	8.07	10.78	--	--	--	--	--
Processing	--	.60	.33	-1.32	-1.32	-1.32	--	--	--	--	--
All	15.32	11.08	8.43	5.92	4.57	7.68	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA.

Table 22.--Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing spreads, and grower-packer return, per pound, sold in Baltimore, season average, 1984/85-1986/87

Commodity, production area, and season 2/	Retail price	Marketing spreads		Grower-packer return (f.o.b. shipping point price) 1/	
		Absolute	Percent of retail price	Absolute	Percent of retail price
	Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent
Apples, Eastern Delicious, Appalachia:					
1984/85	40.0	16.4	41	23.6	59
1985/86	37.8	12.7	34	25.1	66
1986/87	49.5	22.5	46	27.0	54
Apples, Red Delicious, Washington State:					
1984/85	68.4	32.8	48	35.6	52
1985/86	73.8	36.9	50	36.9	50
1986/87	90.2	55.1	61	35.1	39
Grapefruit, Florida:					
1984/85	31.0	19.8	64	11.2	36
1985/86	30.8	18.7	61	12.1	39
1986/87	35.6	22.7	64	12.9	36
Lemons, California:					
1984/85	82.5	52.3	63	30.2	37
1985/86	102.1	68.7	67	33.4	33
1986/87	99.2	71.1	72	28.1	28
Oranges, Navel, California:					
1984/85	46.2	21.6	47	24.6	53
1985/86	45.3	26.3	58	19.0	42
1986/87	53.0	34.0	64	19.0	36
Oranges, Valencia, California:					
1984	45.9	20.2	44	25.7	56
1985	52.0	32.3	62	19.7	38
1986	49.7	32.0	64	17.7	36
Oranges, Florida:					
1984/85	46.6	28.0	60	18.6	40
1985/86	40.1	28.3	71	11.8	29
1986/87	38.8	25.8	67	13.0	33

1/ Adjusted to account for loss incurred during marketing due to waste and spoilage. 2/ Season: Eastern Delicious Apples (Oct.-May), Washington Delicious Apples (Oct.-June), Grapefruit (Nov.-Apr.), Lemons (Aug.-July), Navel Oranges (Dec.-May), Valencia Oranges (May-Nov.), and Florida Oranges (Nov.-May).

SOURCES: Baltimore Retail Food Price Report Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture; Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA; and the Citrus, Lemon, Navel Orange, and Valencia Orange Administration Committees.

Table 23.--Exports of selected dried fruits and tree nuts by destination,
United States, 1984/85-1986/87

Item and season 1/	Canada	Europe				Japan	Other	World
		West Germany	Other EC 2/	Other	Total			
Metric tons								
Prunes:								
1984/85	2,255	4,713	16,406	6,618	27,737	8,558	8,296	46,846
1985/86	2,713	6,270	19,154	6,645	32,069	7,022	6,446	48,250
1986/87	3,136	7,506	20,021	7,626	35,153	9,120	7,018	54,427
Raisins:								
1984/85	3,237	4,158	13,437	7,577	25,172	17,270	13,744	59,423
1985/86	3,472	5,019	19,529	9,306	33,854	20,736	13,811	71,073
1986/87	3,105	7,696	26,613	10,131	44,440	19,249	13,722	80,516
Shelled almonds:								
1984/85	2,740	25,231	20,321	9,173	54,725	12,439	37,404	107,308
1985/86	2,581	37,843	30,589	10,575	79,007	15,322	39,402	136,312
1986/87	4,646	13,648	14,441	7,072	35,161	12,394	9,853	62,054

1/ Season beginning August 1, for prunes and raisins, and July 1 for almonds. 2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, and Portugal.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

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